

Also, a bill (H. R. 13736) for the relief of the heirs at law of James E. Wilson, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13737) for the relief of the legal representatives of the estate of A. L. P. Green; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13738) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in case of Baxter Smith, administrator of estate of Hugh C. Jackson, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13739) for the relief of the trustees of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, of Clarksville, Tenn.; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13740) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in case of J. Minnick Williams, administrator; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. CRAGO: A bill (H. R. 13741) granting an increase of pension to Peter Stuck; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13742) granting an increase of pension to Mordica Lincoln; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DAUGHERTY: A bill (H. R. 13743) granting a pension to Alvah H. Mitchell; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. DOREMUS: A bill (H. R. 13744) granting a pension to Mary Colby; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13745) granting a pension to Ann Livingston; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13746) granting a pension to Margaret Maynard; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13747) granting a pension to John Zanger; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13748) granting a pension to Frederick Leidenberger; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13749) granting a pension to William J. Allmand; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13750) granting an increase of pension to Daniel J. Falvey; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13751) granting an increase of pension to Mary C. Roos; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FIELDS: A bill (H. R. 13752) granting an increase of pension to James M. Cartel; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13753) granting an increase of pension to Thomas M. Patton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13754) granting an increase of pension to Pleasant P. Jordan; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13755) granting an increase of pension to John Travis, jr.; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13756) granting an increase of pension to Solomon Luntsford; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13757) granting an increase of pension to Arnold Snyder; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HAMMOND: A bill (H. R. 13758) granting an increase of pension to Gilbert L. King; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HOWARD: A bill (H. R. 13759) for the relief of the legal representatives of Needham Bullard, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. HUGHES of New Jersey: A bill (H. R. 13760) granting an increase of pension to Henry Campbell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LINDSAY: A bill (H. R. 13761) granting a pension to Henry Petring; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. McKENZIE: A bill (H. R. 13762) granting an increase of pension to John R. Taylor; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MAHER: A bill (H. R. 13763) granting an increase of pension to William Y. Kelly; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MORRISON: A bill (H. R. 13764) granting an increase of pension to Adelbert B. Crampton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. O'SHAUNESSY: A bill (H. R. 13765) granting an increase of pension to Julia T. Caulkins; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RANDELL of Louisiana: A bill (H. R. 13766) granting an increase of pension to John O. Ockerson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SWITZER: A bill (H. R. 13767) granting an increase of pension to Naaman R. Ailer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. STONE: A bill (H. R. 13768) granting a pension to Mary E. Shay; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WILSON of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 13769) granting an increase of pension to James Johnson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

## PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By the SPEAKER: Petitions of numerous residents of Chicago, Ill., asking for an investigation of the administration of the immigration office at Ellis Island; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. BURKE of Wisconsin: Papers to accompany bills granting increases of pension to John Ross, Robert Schumann, and Joseph Spehn; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CLINE: Papers to accompany House bills 11893, 11894, and 13372; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FOCHT: Papers to accompany bill for the relief of Caleb C. Evans; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HAMILTON of Michigan: Petition of John M. Mott, favoring the abolishment of duties on imports; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HAYES: Resolutions of Lincoln Post, No. 1, Department of California and Nevada, protesting against the erection of a Confederate naval monument in the Vicksburg National Military Park; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LAFFERTY: Memorial of Gov. Oswald West and several thousand citizens of Oregon, asking that a law be enacted establishing an Alaska coal mining commission for the purpose of mining the public coal lands in Alaska, etc.; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. RAKER: Papers in support of House bills 7573 and 7574; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

## SENATE.

THURSDAY, August 17, 1911.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. Ulysses G. B. Pierce, D. D.

The Secretary proceeded to read the Journal of yesterday's proceedings when, on request of Mr. Brown and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

### MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by J. C. South, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House had passed the bill (S. 943) for the improvement of navigation on the Black Warrior River, in the State of Alabama, with an amendment, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

### ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED.

The message also announced that the Speaker of the House had signed the following enrolled bills, and they were thereupon signed by the Vice President:

S. 306. An act to confirm the name of Commodore Barney Circle for the circle located at the eastern end of Pennsylvania Avenue SE., in the District of Columbia;

S. 1785. An act to amend section 647, chapter 18, Code of Law for the District of Columbia, relating to annual statements of insurance companies;

S. 2055. An act to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a new public building at Bangor, Me.; also for the sale of the site and ruins of the former post-office building;

S. 3052. An act granting leave of absence to certain homesteaders;

H. R. 4682. An act authorizing the construction of a bridge and approaches thereto across the Tug Fork of the Big Sandy River at or near Glenhayes Station, in Wayne County, W. Va.;

H. R. 8146. An act to construct a bridge across Rock River at or near Colona Ferry, in the State of Illinois; and

H. R. 11723. An act permitting the building of a railroad bridge across the St. Croix River between Burnett County, Wis., and Pine County, Minn.

### PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

The VICE PRESIDENT presented a petition of the Baptist Vineyard Association of Massachusetts, praying for the ratification of the proposed treaties of arbitration between the United States, Great Britain, and France, which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. OLIVER presented a memorial of 331 employees of the firm of Rambo & Regar (Inc.), of Norristown, Pa., remonstrating against a reduction in the duty on hosiery, which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. KERN presented a petition of the congregation of the High Street Methodist Episcopal Church, of Muncie, Ind., and a petition of the congregation of the Mennonite Church, of Berne, Ind., praying for the ratification of the proposed treaties

of arbitration between the United States, Great Britain, and France, which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. GUGGENHEIM presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of Colorado Springs, Colo., praying for the ratification of the treaties of arbitration between the United States and Great Britain and France, which was ordered to lie on the table.

#### NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.

Mr. BROWN. From the Committee on Military Affairs I report back favorably the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 146) for appointment of a member of the Board of Managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, and I ask for its present consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The joint resolution will be read for the information of the Senate.

The Secretary read the joint resolution, and, there being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to its consideration. It appoints Gen. P. H. Barry, of Nebraska, as a member of the Board of Managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers of the United States, to succeed Capt. Henry E. Palmer, deceased, whose term of office would expire April 21, 1916.

The joint resolution was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### PUBLIC BUILDING AT GETTYSBURG, PA.

Mr. HEYBURN. From the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds I report back favorably the bill (H. R. 13277) to increase the limit of cost of the public building authorized to be constructed at Gettysburg, Pa. I call the attention of the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. OLIVER] to the bill.

Mr. OLIVER. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill.

The Secretary read the bill; and, there being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to its consideration. It proposes to increase from \$100,000 to \$117,000 the limit of cost fixed by the act of Congress approved June 25, 1910, for the erection and completion of a suitable building, including fireproof vaults, heating and ventilating apparatus, and approaches, complete, for the use and accommodation of the United States post office and other governmental offices at Gettysburg, Pa.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### PETIT JEAN RIVER, ARK.

Mr. MARTIN of Virginia. From the Committee on Commerce I report back favorably without amendment the bill (S. 3253) to authorize the counties of Yell and Conway to construct a bridge across the Petit Jean River.

Mr. CLARKE of Arkansas. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill.

The Secretary read the bill; and there being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to its consideration. It authorizes the counties of Yell and Conway, bodies corporate under the laws of the State of Arkansas, their successors and assigns, to construct, maintain, and operate a steel drawbridge and approaches thereto across the Petit Jean River, a navigable stream, at or near Pontoon, Ark., along the Yell and Conway County lines, in the State of Arkansas, in accordance with the provisions of the act entitled "An act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable streams," approved March 23, 1906.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### BILL INTRODUCED.

A bill was introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. BANKHEAD:

A bill (S. 3261) to provide for designating and addressing staff officers of the Navy in the same manner that staff officers of the Army are designated and addressed; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

#### PRINTING OF VETO MESSAGE—NEW MEXICO AND ARIZONA.

Mr. SMOOT. Yesterday, on my request, the special message of the President of the United States, returning without approval the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 14) to admit the Territories of New Mexico and Arizona as States into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, was ordered to be printed as a public document, but I notice, on an examination, that last evening the House of Representatives had already or-

dered it printed as a public document. Therefore I ask that the order made by the Senate be annulled.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the order made yesterday for printing the President's message will be annulled. No objection is heard.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Mr. MARTIN of Virginia. I have received a telegram from the senior Senator from Maryland [Mr. RAYNER] stating that he is sick and requesting the Senate to grant him a leave of absence for the remainder of the session on account of sickness. I therefore present the request in his behalf.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the request of the Senator from Maryland will be complied with. No objection is heard.

#### THE COTTON SCHEDULE.

Mr. SMOOT. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House bill 12812—the unfinished business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed consideration of the bill (H. R. 12812) to reduce the duties on manufactures of cotton.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The pending question is on the amendment offered by the Senator from Iowa [Mr. CUMMINS].

Mr. CUMMINS. I ask unanimous consent to withdraw the pending amendment. I expect to divide it and offer it when the bill reaches the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. No action has been taken that requires unanimous consent. The Senator from Iowa withdraws his amendment. The bill is in Committee of the Whole and still open to amendment.

Mr. OVERMAN. If we are going to vote on amendments, I think there ought to be a quorum present, and I suggest the want of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from North Carolina suggests the absence of a quorum. The Secretary will call the roll.

The Secretary called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Bacon	Cullom	Lorimer	Smith, S. C.
Bailey	Cummins	Martin, Va.	Smoot
Bankhead	Curtis	Martine, N. J.	Stephenson
Borah	Dillingham	Myers	Swanson
Bourne	Dixon	Nixon	Taylor
Brandegee	Fletcher	Oliver	Thornton
Briggs	Foster	Overman	Townsend
Brown	Gamble	Page	Warren
Burton	Guggenheim	Penrose	Watson
Chilton	Heyburn	Perkins	Wetmore
Clapp	Johnston, Ala.	Pomerene	Works
Clarke, Ark.	Jones	Reed	
Crawford	Kern	Root	
Culberson	La Follette	Simmons	

Mr. FLETCHER. I wish to announce that my colleague [Mr. BRYAN] is necessarily absent on account of the death of his father. I make this announcement for the day.

Mr. JONES. My colleague [Mr. POINDEXTER] is absent from the city, and therefore can not be present.

Mr. CUMMINS. I rise to make the announcement that my colleague [Mr. KENYON] is necessarily absent from the city.

Mr. TOWNSEND. I desire to state that the senior Senator from Michigan [Mr. SMITH] is in attendance on a session of the Committee on Territories at this time, and is therefore unavoidably absent.

Mr. CLAPP. I desire to state that the junior Senator from North Dakota [Mr. GROENNA] is unavoidably absent from the city. I will let this announcement stand for the several calls that may be made during the day.

Mr. SMOOT. I desire to announce that my colleague [Mr. SUTHERLAND] is out of the city. He is paired with the senior Senator from Maryland [Mr. RAYNER]. I will let the announcement stand for the day.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Fifty-three Senators have answered to the roll call. A quorum of the Senate is present. The bill is as in Committee of the Whole and open to amendment.

Mr. BACON. Mr. President, I offer an amendment to the bill, and I desire to say a word before the amendment is read. I wish to prevent any possible misconception, and I now make the statement that I do not claim the credit of being the author of what is contained in the amendment. It is true that it is my property, as it was thrown overboard by the author of it; and, under the law of jetsam and flotsam, I believe, as I am the finder of it, I am the owner of it.

When the Senator from Iowa asked the leave of the Senate to withdraw his amendment I was about to object, when the Chair ruled that no consent was needed. Therefore the Senator was at liberty to withdraw it, and he did withdraw it.



Mr. President, the Senator from Iowa has pressed the amendment with so much earnestness and has explained it as a proper and necessary measure with so much precision and elaborate care that I have been greatly impressed with the importance of it, and I am unwilling that it should be thrown away. While it does not entirely meet with my approval, and is much higher in the rates than I think it ought to be, still it is very much better than the present law; and while, if I were drawing an amendment and had the votes behind me to carry it according to my wishes, I would make the rates much lower, I have accepted what was formerly the proposition of the Senator from Iowa, and now offer it as my own. I shall at the proper time ask for a vote on it as an amendment to the bill.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read the amendment proposed by the Senator from Georgia.

The SECRETARY. It is proposed to add a new section to the bill, as follows:

SEC. —. The Act approved August 5, 1909, entitled "An act to provide revenue, equalize duties, and encourage the industries of the United States, and for other purposes," is hereby amended by striking out paragraph 121 of Schedule C thereof and inserting the following:

"121. Beams, girders, joists, angles, car-truck channels, T. T. columns and posts, or parts or sections of columns and posts, deck and bulb beams and building forms, together with all other structural shapes of iron or steel, whether plain, punched, or fitted for use, or whether assembled and manufactured, one-quarter of 1 cent per pound."

The said Schedule C in the act aforesaid, being paragraphs 117 to 199, both inclusive, is hereby further amended as follows, to wit:

"From and after the passage of this act there shall be levied, collected, and paid upon the articles mentioned in paragraphs 117 to 151, inclusive, 159 to 163, inclusive, and 171 of said Schedule C, when imported from any foreign country into the United States, or into any of its possessions (except the Philippine Islands and the islands of Guam and Tutuila), 60 per cent only of the rates of duty which are in and by said paragraphs of said schedule prescribed; but the foregoing shall not apply to paragraph 121, which is hereinbefore repealed and a substitute reenacted therefor."

That from and after the passage of this act there shall be levied, collected, and paid upon the articles mentioned in paragraphs 152 to 158, inclusive, 164 to 170, inclusive, 172 to 199, inclusive, of said Schedule C, when imported from any foreign country into the United States or into any of its possessions (except the Philippine Islands and the islands of Guam and Tutuila), 70 per cent only of the rates of duty which are in and by said paragraphs of said schedule prescribed: *Provided, however,* That if any article embraced in said schedule shall by an act of Congress passed by the Sixty-second Congress, second session, be placed on the free list, this act shall not apply thereto.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

Mr. CUMMINS. Mr. President, I need hardly say that I am heartily in favor of the proposition contained in this amendment, as I myself drew it. I withdrew the amendment, as I stated, intending to divide it, and to offer it to the bill when the bill reached the Senate. I withdrew it in order to enable the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. LA FOLLETTE] to offer, first, his amendment by way of substitute for the cotton bill passed by the other House. I think all Senators understand that I did not withdraw the amendment because I had lost faith in its merits. I expect and hope to see it adopted before the bill passes from the Senate.

I wanted simply to make this explanation as to my reason for withdrawing it, which was solely to divide it first into two parts. It would be divisible anyway on the request of any Senator—first, that part which covers what is ordinarily known as tonnage iron and steel, upon which I seek to reduce the duties 40 per cent; then upon the remaining paragraphs of the metal schedule, which relate to other metals and to the finer forms of manufactured iron and steel, upon which I seek to reduce the duty 30 per cent.

Mr. BACON. Mr. President, the Senator from Iowa did not, in withdrawing his amendment, propose simply to make a modification. It is true he said something about what he had in view for the future; but, so far as the bill now pending before the Senate is concerned, it was an absolute withdrawal of the amendment. The party with which I am associated has been impressed with the conviction that the metal schedule should be amended, and that the opportunity should be taken advantage of in the pendency of the present cotton bill to offer this as an amendment to the bill. When the Senator from Iowa withdraws it as an amendment, there is nothing for us to do but either to see the bill acted upon without that amendment being offered or to ourselves offer it.

Mr. President, the Senator alludes to what his purpose is when the bill gets into the Senate. I think we all understand what that means—that the Senator is assuming that this bill is to be defeated, and after it has been defeated it is going to be presented in another shape, and that then the Senator will give it his support in the offering of an amendment. That does not satisfy those of us who think as I do. We think that the amendment should be offered to the bill now pending. What shall become of that bill afterwards is another question.

For myself, I am not voting for this bill to put myself on record, but I am voting for it in the effort to pass it. Therefore I submit amendments to it in good faith, as if the bill is to pass. If it is not to pass, it shall not be my fault nor the fault of those who think as I do. If the amendment which I have offered is not attached as an amendment to the bill as it now stands, it will not be our fault. We have offered the amendment in good faith; we propose to vote for it; and we shall be very glad for all of those who believe in the amendment to vote for it, and not run the risk of having a chance to vote for it when something which they anticipate may not occur.

Mr. WARREN. Mr. President, I want to ask the Senator from Georgia, does the amendment which he offers relate to the chemical schedule or any part of it?

Mr. BACON. No, sir. I will state to the Senator, and also for the information of other Senators who may not have been present when the amendment was first offered and when I stated the nature of it, that it is an amendment to Schedule C of the tariff law, to wit, the metal schedule—the iron and steel schedule. It is in terms the amendment which the Senator from Iowa [Mr. CUMMINS] formerly presented, offering it as an amendment to the bill, and which he withdrew this morning, and which, as I have said, became flotsam and jetsam. As the finder of it, I became the owner of it, and I have introduced it in my own name and in my own right as an amendment to the pending bill.

Mr. WARREN. I will ask the Senator, is he offering the amendment because it relates to cotton itself or its uses, or does he offer it as a separate matter referring directly and only to commodities covered in another schedule?

Mr. BACON. I hope the Senator will repeat that question, because the first part of it was stated in such a low tone that I did not catch it.

Mr. WARREN. I wanted to ask the Senator whether he offers that amendment because it has a particular reference to the cotton bill or the cotton industries, or whether he offers it because he wishes to re-form another and entirely different schedule?

Mr. BACON. I want to re-form the schedule.

Mr. WARREN. As a separate measure?

Mr. BACON. I want to re-form that schedule; and, as the Senator asks the question, I will state very frankly what our attitude is in regard to the matter. The information is within our possession, entirely reliable and definite, that the House of Representatives now has in course of preparation an amendment to the iron and steel schedule which is not yet entirely completed. On account of the shortness of the session, as they may not have the opportunity to complete their bill in the other House and send it to us in time for us to act on it, without keeping us here for a much longer time than most of us desire to remain, it is deemed wise and opportune to take advantage of the pending measure—the cotton bill—and engraft upon it legislation which shall greatly reduce the tariff duties upon the iron and steel products coming into this country. It is for that reason, in good faith, not as a matter of form and not for the purpose of embarrassing the measure, but for the purpose of expediting legislation upon this most important matter, the importance of which has been most earnestly and deeply and graphically impressed upon us by the Senator from Iowa—it is for the purpose of securing it as a piece of legislation that it is now offered as an amendment to the pending bill.

Mr. CUMMINS. Mr. President, I have no doubt whatever about the good faith of the Senator from Georgia. I withdrew this as an amendment to the cotton bill, which is now before the Senate, because I do not intend to vote for that cotton bill. I intend to vote for the cotton bill that will be proposed by the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. LA FOLLETTE]. But I assure the Senator from Georgia, as well as all Senators, that there will be ample opportunity to vote for the reduction of the duties on iron and steel before we have finished the consideration of this bill.

Mr. BACON. What is the bill to which the Senator alludes? I did not know that it was within the power of a Senator here to introduce a bill in regard to revenues. The Senator says "the bill of the Senator from Wisconsin."

Mr. CUMMINS. The Senator from Georgia, I suppose, understands that the Senator from Wisconsin will offer it. It is now on the table.

Mr. BACON. The Senator means an amendment.

Mr. CUMMINS. An amendment by way of a substitute to the cotton bill passed by the House. It is that bill for which I intend to vote, and I desire this metal schedule to be attached to that bill, if it receives the concurrence of the Senate.

Mr. BACON. Mr. President, the Senator repeats over and over again the word "bill." The Senator means amendment, does he not?

Mr. CUMMINS. Yes; I mean an amendment, although it is in itself a complete revision of that schedule.

Mr. BACON. That is the reason I made the inquiry of the Senator.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Georgia.

Mr. BACON. Upon that I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the senior Senator from Missouri [Mr. STONE]. In the absence of that Senator on account of illness, I withhold my vote.

Mr. CULBERSON (when his name was called). I transfer my general pair with the Senator from Delaware [Mr. DU PONT] to the Senator from Florida [Mr. BRYAN], and will vote. I vote "yea."

Mr. CURTIS (when his name was called). I desire to announce that I am paired with the junior Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HITCHCOCK]. If he were present, I should vote "nay." I make this announcement of the pair for the day.

Mr. MYERS (when the name of Mr. DAVIS was called). I have been requested to announce that the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. DAVIS] is paired with the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. GALLINGER]. If the Senator from Arkansas were present, he would vote "yea" on this amendment. I make this announcement to stand for the day.

Mr. DILLINGHAM (when his name was called). I transfer the general pair I have with the senior Senator from South Carolina [Mr. TILMAN] to the junior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. CRANE], who is necessarily detained from the Senate. I make this announcement for the entire day. Upon this question I vote "nay."

Mr. BURNHAM (when Mr. GALLINGER's name was called). My colleague [Mr. GALLINGER] is unavoidably absent. He is paired with the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. DAVIS]. If my colleague were present, he would vote "nay."

Mr. CURTIS (when Mr. LODGE's name was called). I am requested to announce that the senior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] is paired with the junior Senator from New York [Mr. O'GORMAN]. I make this announcement for the day.

Mr. McLEAN (when his name was called). I desire to announce that I am paired with the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. GORE], who is necessarily absent. I assume that if present the Senator from Oklahoma would vote "yea." If at liberty to vote, I should vote "nay."

Mr. NIXON (when his name was called). I have a pair with the senior Senator from Nevada [Mr. NEWLANDS]. I do not know how he would vote if present, and so I withhold my vote.

Mr. PENROSE (when his name was called). I am paired with the junior Senator from Mississippi [Mr. WILLIAMS], and therefore withhold my vote.

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the junior Senator from Delaware [Mr. RICHARDSON]. I transfer that pair to the junior Senator from Maryland [Mr. SMITH], and vote. I vote "yea."

Mr. REED (when Mr. STONE's name was called). I desire to announce that my colleague [Mr. STONE] is unable to be present on account of sickness. He is paired with the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. CLARK]. If my colleague were present, he would vote "yea."

Mr. TAYLOR (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the junior Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BRADLEY], who is absent on account of illness. I therefore withhold my vote.

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. NELSON. I desire to say that the senior Senator from North Dakota [Mr. McCUMBER] is paired with the senior Senator from Mississippi [Mr. PERCY]. If the Senator from North Dakota were present, he would vote "nay" on this amendment.

Mr. WATSON (after having voted in the affirmative). I inquire if the senior Senator from New Jersey [Mr. BRIGGS] is recorded as voting.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair is informed that he is not recorded.

Mr. WATSON. Then I desire to withdraw my vote and to announce a general pair with that Senator.

Mr. FOSTER (after having voted in the affirmative). I inquire if the junior Senator from Wyoming [Mr. WARREN] has voted?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair is informed that he has not voted.

Mr. FOSTER. I have a pair with that Senator and therefore withdraw my vote.

The result was announced—yeas 28, nays 25, as follows:

## YEAS—28.

Bacon  
Bailey  
Bankhead  
Chamberlain  
Chilton  
Clapp  
Clarke, Ark.

Culberson  
Fletcher  
Johnson, Me.  
Johnston, Ala.  
Jones  
Kern  
Lea

Martin, Va.  
Martine, N. J.  
Myers  
Overman  
Owen  
Paynter  
Pomerene

Reed  
Shively  
Simmons  
Smith, S. C.  
Swanson  
Thornton  
Works

## NAYS—25.

Borah  
Bourne  
Brandeggee  
Bristow  
Brown  
Burnham  
Burton

Crawford  
Cullom  
Cummins  
Dillingham  
Dixon  
Gamble  
Heyburn

La Follette  
Lippitt  
Lorimer  
Nelson  
Oliver  
Page  
Perkins

## NOT VOTING—36.

Bradley  
Briggs  
Bryan  
Clark, Wyo.  
Crane  
Curtis  
Davis  
du Pont  
Foster

Gallinger  
Newlands  
Gore  
Nixon  
Gronna  
O'Gorman  
Guggerheim  
Penrose  
Hitchcock  
Percy  
Kenyon  
Poindexter  
Lodge  
Rayner  
McCumber  
Richardson  
McLean  
Smith, Md.

Smoot  
Stephenson  
Stone  
Sutherland  
Taylor  
Tillman  
Warren  
Watson  
Williams

So Mr. BACON's amendment was agreed to.

Mr. SIMMONS obtained the floor.

Mr. OVERMAN. Mr. President, I have an amendment pending, which I think comes first.

The VICE PRESIDENT. There is no amendment pending.

Mr. OVERMAN. There is an amendment pending. I hold it in my hand.

The VICE PRESIDENT. It has not been offered, or it should have been voted upon before the last amendment.

Mr. OVERMAN. "In the Senate of the United States, August 12, 1911. Amendments intended to be proposed"

The VICE PRESIDENT. Intended to be proposed—

Mr. SIMMONS. I yield to my colleague if he desires to proceed.

Mr. OVERMAN. No; go ahead.

Mr. SIMMONS. I offer the following amendment.

Mr. OVERMAN. I will offer my amendment at the proper time.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment proposed by the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. SIMMONS] will be stated.

The SECRETARY. On page 7, after line 7, it is proposed to insert:

17. On all machines and parts of machines, used for carding, drawing, slubbing, roving, spinning, doubling, weaving, and knitting cotton, and all other machines and parts of machines used in the manufacture of cotton goods, 30 per cent ad valorem.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from North Carolina.

Mr. SIMMONS. On that I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I ask that the amendment be again reported.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the Secretary will again report the amendment.

The Secretary again read the amendment.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will call the roll on the question of agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from North Carolina.

The Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming (when his name was called). I again announce my pair with the senior Senator from Missouri [Mr. STONE], who is detained from the Senate by illness. I desire that this announcement shall stand for the day.

Mr. CULBERSON (when his name was called). I make this statement for the day: I transfer my general pair with the Senator from Delaware [Mr. DU PONT] to the Senator from Florida [Mr. BRYAN], and will vote. I vote "yea."

Mr. BURNHAM (when Mr. GALLINGER's name was called). I make the same announcement in regard to my colleague as before, and I desire this announcement to stand for the day. If my colleague were present and voting, he would vote "nay."

Mr. McLEAN (when his name was called). I again announce my general pair with the junior Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. GORE], and I wish this announcement to stand for the day.

Mr. NIXON (when his name was called). I am paired with the senior Senator from Nevada [Mr. NEWLANDS] for the day. I will not make any further announcement of the pair.

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the junior Senator from Delaware



[Mr. RICHARDSON]. I transfer it to the junior Senator from Maryland [Mr. SMITH]. I vote "yea."

Mr. REED (when Mr. STONE's name was called). I desire to again announce the unavoidable absence of my colleague [Mr. STONE], and that he is paired with the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. CLARK]. If present, my colleague would vote "yea."

Mr. TAYLOR (when his name was called). I am paired with the junior Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BRADLEY]. If he were present, I would vote "yea."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. JONES. I desire to announce that my colleague [Mr. POINDEXTER] is unavoidably absent from the city. I do not know how he would vote upon this amendment.

Mr. FOSTER (after having voted in the affirmative). I have a general pair with the junior Senator from Wyoming [Mr. WARREN], who is absent. If he were present, I would vote "yea." I withdraw my vote.

Mr. CURTIS. I desire to announce that the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] is paired with the Senator from New York [Mr. O'GORMAN].

The result was announced—yeas 36, nays 22, as follows:

## YEAS—36.

Bacon	Clapp	Kern	Pomerene
Bailey	Clarke, Ark.	La Follette	Reed
Bankhead	Crawford	Lea	Shively
Borah	Culberson	Martin, Va.	Simmons
Bourne	Cummins	Martine, N. J.	Smith, S. C.
Bristow	Dixon	Myers	Swanson
Brown	Fletcher	Overman	Thornton
Chamberlain	Johnson, Me.	Owen	Watson
Chilton	Johnston, Ala.	Paynter	Works

## NAYS—22.

Brandegee	Gamble	Nelson	Smoot
Briggs	Guggenheim	Oliver	Stephenson
Burnham	Heyburn	Page	Townsend
Burton	Jones	Perkins	Wetmore
Cullom	Lippitt	Root	
Dillingham	Lorimer	Smith, Mich.	

## NOT VOTING—31.

Bradley	Gallinger	Newlands	Smith, Md.
Bryan	Gore	Nixon	Stone
Clark, Wyo.	Gronna	O'Gorman	Sutherland
Crane	Hitchcock	Penrose	Taylor
Curtis	Kenyon	Percy	Tillman
Davis	Lodge	Poindexter	Warren
du Pont	McCumber	Rayner	Williams
Foster	McLean	Richardson	

So the amendment of Mr. SIMMONS was agreed to.

Mr. OVERMAN. I desire to offer an amendment. In offering this amendment I want to say that I have had an expert of the Treasury Department to reduce everything in this schedule to an ad valorem basis 25 per cent—not down to 25 per cent, but 25 per cent less than the rates in the Payne-Aldrich bill. If anybody desires to inquire as to a reduction, I have it here in figures.

I have also a glossary prepared by the Treasury Department showing each article and what it is used for, and if any Senator desires to inquire about it, he may. I will have the Clerk read that after he gets through reading the amendment.

Mr. BAILEY. In addition to having that glossary read, I ask that it be printed as a public document. Those matters are very useful.

Mr. OVERMAN. Yes. It only shows what these different articles are used for.

Mr. BAILEY. Precisely so; but that is very useful to every man who seeks to familiarize himself with the question.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the order to print asked for by the Senator from Texas will be entered. The Secretary will report the amendment.

The SECRETARY. Add a new section in the bill, to follow the amendment just agreed to, on page 7, as follows:

SEC. —. The act approved August 5, 1909, entitled "An act to provide revenue, equalize duties, and encourage the industries of the United States, and for other purposes," is hereby amended by striking out all of Schedule A thereof, being paragraphs 1 to 83, inclusive, and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

## SCHEDULE A. CHEMICALS, OILS, AND PAINTS.

1. Acids: Acetic or pyroligneous acid, not exceeding the specific gravity of 1.047, 10 per cent ad valorem—

Mr. OVERMAN. For the benefit of the Senate I will say that is reduced from 13 per cent to 10 per cent.

The Secretary read as follows:

Exceeding the specific gravity of 1.047, 15 per cent ad valorem.

Mr. OVERMAN. That is reduced from 24.87 per cent.

The Secretary read as follows:

Acetic anhydrid, 10 per cent ad valorem.

Mr. OVERMAN. That is reduced from 13.05 to 10.

The Secretary read as follows:

Boracic acid, 60 per cent ad valorem.

Mr. OVERMAN. In the Payne-Aldrich bill it is 92 per cent.

The Secretary read as follows:

Chromic acid, 10 per cent ad valorem; citric acid, 15 per cent ad valorem; lactic acid, containing not over 40 per cent by weight of actual lactic acid, 15 per cent ad valorem; containing over 40 per cent by weight of actual lactic acid, 25 per cent ad valorem; oxalic acid, 25 per cent ad valorem; salicylic acid, 20 per cent ad valorem; sulphuric acid, or oil of vitriol, not specially provided for in this section, 5 per cent ad valorem; tannic acid or tannin, 50 per cent ad valorem; baltic acid, 20 per cent ad valorem; tartaric acid, 20 per cent ad valorem; all other acids not specially provided for in this section, 20 per cent ad valorem.

Mr. OVERMAN. Unless some Senator desires the reading of the whole amendment, I will state, so that everybody may understand it, that the rates are reduced 25 per cent. I ask that the further reading be dispensed with.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the further reading of the amendment will be dispensed with.

Mr. JONES. What is the request of the Senator from North Carolina?

Mr. OVERMAN. Unless some Senator desires the further reading of the amendment, I do not insist upon it.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from North Carolina asks that the further reading of the amendment be dispensed with. Is there objection?

Mr. HEYBURN. If it is to appear in the Record—

Mr. JONES. I want to ask if this amendment has ever been read in the Senate?

Mr. BACON. No.

Mr. OVERMAN. Read it, then.

Mr. HEYBURN. Unless that request is coupled with the request—

Mr. OVERMAN. I withdraw the request.

Mr. HEYBURN. That it be printed in the Record—

The VICE PRESIDENT. The request is withdrawn.

Mr. HEYBURN. We will never know what the amendment is.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The request is withdrawn. The Secretary will continue the reading of the amendment.

The Secretary resumed and concluded the reading of the amendment, as follows:

2. Vegetable, animal, or mineral objects immersed or placed in, or saturated with, alcohol, not specially provided for in this section 35 per cent ad valorem; all other alcoholic compounds not specially provided for in this section, 50 per cent ad valorem.

3. Alkalies, alkaloids, distilled oils, essential oils, expressed oils, rendered oils, and all combinations of the foregoing, and all chemical compounds, mixtures, and salts, and all greases not specially provided for in this section, 20 per cent; chemical compounds, mixtures, and salts containing alcohol or in the preparation of which alcohol is used, and not specially provided for in this section, 40 per cent ad valorem.

4. Alumina, hydrate of, or refined bauxite, containing not more than 64 per cent of alumina, 15 per cent; containing more than 64 per cent of alumina, 5 per cent ad valorem. Alum, alum cake, patent alum, sulphate of alumina, and aluminous cake, containing not more than 15 per cent of alumina, and not more than three-tenths of 1 per cent of iron oxide, 20 per cent; alum, alum cake, patent alum, sulphate of alumina, and aluminous cake, containing more than 15 per cent of alumina, or not more than three-tenths of 1 per cent of iron oxide, 30 per cent ad valorem.

5. Ammonia, carbonate of, 25 per cent; muriate of, or sal ammoniac, 10 per cent; liquid anhydrous, 30 per cent ad valorem.

6. Argols or crude tartar or wine lees crude, 5 per cent; tartars and lees crystals, or partly refined argols, containing not more than 90 per cent of bitartrate of potash, and tartrate of soda or potassa, or Rochelle salts, 20 per cent; containing more than 90 per cent of bitartrate of potash, 20 per cent; cream of tartar and patent tartar, 40 per cent ad valorem.

7. Blacking of all kinds, 20 per cent ad valorem; creams and preparations for cleaning or polishing boots and shoes, 20 per cent ad valorem.

8. Bleaching powder or chloride of lime, 20 per cent ad valorem.

9. Blue vitriol or sulphate of copper, 3 per cent ad valorem.

10. Charcoal in any form, not specially provided for in this act; bone char, suitable for use in decolorizing sugars; and blood char, 15 per cent ad valorem.

11. Borax, 10 per cent; borates of lime, soda, or other borate material not otherwise provided for in this section, 14 per cent ad valorem.

12. Camphor, refined and synthetic camphor, 15 per cent ad valorem.

13. Chalk, when ground, bolted, precipitated naturally or artificially, or otherwise prepared, whether in the form of cubes, blocks, sticks, or disks, or otherwise, including tailors', billiard, red, or French chalk, 25 per cent; manufactures of chalk, not specially provided for in this section, 20 per cent ad valorem.

14. Chloroform, 5 per cent ad valorem.

15. Coal-tar dyes or colors, not specially provided for in this section, 20 per cent ad valorem; all other products or preparations of coal tar, not colors or dyes and not medicinal, not specially provided for in this section, 15 per cent ad valorem.

16. Cobalt, oxide of, 20 per cent ad valorem.

17. Collodion and all compounds of pyroxilin or of other cellulose esters, whether known as celluloid or by any other name, 35 per cent; if in blocks, sheets, rods, tubes, or other forms, not polished, wholly or partly, and not made up into finished or partly finished articles, 35 per cent; if polished, wholly or partly, or if finished or partly finished articles, except moving-picture films, of which collodion or any compound of pyroxilin or of other cellulose esters, by whatever name known, is the component material of chief value, 40 per cent ad valorem.

18. Coloring for brandy, wine, beer, or other liquors, 35 per cent ad valorem.

19. Copperas, or sulphate of iron, 3 per cent ad valorem.

20. Drugs, such as barks, beans, berries, balsams, buds, bulbs, bulbous roots, excrescences, fruits, flowers, dried fibers, dried insects, grains,

gums and gum resin, herbs, leaves, lichens, mosses, nuts, nutgalls, roots, stems, spices, vegetables, seeds (aromatic, not garden seeds), seeds of morbid growth, weeds, and woods used expressly for dyeing or tanning; any of the foregoing which are natural and uncomounded drugs and not edible, and not specially provided for in this section, but which are advanced in value or condition by any process or treatment whatever beyond that essential to the proper packing of the drugs and the prevention of decay or deterioration pending manufacture, 10 per cent ad valorem: *Provided*, That no article containing alcohol, or in the preparation of which alcohol is used, shall be classified for duty in this paragraph.

21. Ethers: Sulphuric, 25 per cent; spirits of nitrous ether, 25 per cent; fruit ethers, oils, or essences, 100 per cent; ethers of all kinds not specially provided for in this section, 30 per cent; ethyl chloride, 20 per cent ad valorem.

22. Extracts and decoctions of logwood and other dyewoods, and extracts of bark, such as are commonly used for dyeing or tanning, not specially provided for in this section, 10 per cent; extract of nutgalls, aqueous, 10 per cent; extract of Persian berries, 15 per cent; chlorophyll, 15 per cent; extracts of quebracho, not exceeding in density 28° B., 10 per cent; exceeding in density 28° B., 15 per cent; extracts of hemlock bark, 15 per cent; extracts of sumac, 10 per cent; and of woods other than dyewoods, not specially provided for in this section, 20 per cent; all extracts of vegetable origin suitable for dyeing, coloring, staining, or tanning, not containing alcohol and not medicinal, and not specially provided for in this section, 10 per cent ad valorem.

23. Gelatin, glue, isinglass, or fish glue, including agar-agar, or Japanese isinglass, and all fish bladders and fish sounds other than crude or dried or salted for preservation only, valued at not above 10 cents per pound, 25 per cent; valued at above 10 cents per pound and not above 35 cents per pound, 20 per cent; valued above 35 cents per pound, 35 per cent ad valorem; gelatin in sheets, emulsions, and all manufactures of gelatin, or of which gelatin is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for in this section, 25 per cent ad valorem; glue size, 20 per cent ad valorem.

24. Glycerin, crude, not purified, 10 per cent ad valorem; refined, 10 per cent ad valorem.

25. Indigo extracts or pastes, 5 per cent ad valorem; indigo, carmined, 10 per cent ad valorem.

26. Ink and ink powders, 20 per cent ad valorem.

27. Iodine, resublimed, 5 per cent ad valorem.

28. Iodoform, 15 per cent ad valorem.

29. Licorice, extracts of, in paste, rolls, or other forms, 15 per cent ad valorem.

30. Chicla, 20 per cent ad valorem.

31. Magnesia, and carbonate of, medicinal, 35 per cent ad valorem; calcined, medicinal, 35 per cent ad valorem; sulphate of, or Epsom salts, 35 per cent ad valorem.

32. Alizarin assistant, sulpho-ricinoleic acid, and ricinoleic acid and soaps containing castor oil, or any of the foregoing in whatever form, in the manufacture of which 50 per cent or more of castor oil is used, 40 per cent ad valorem; in the manufacture of which less than 50 per cent of castor oil is used, 35 per cent ad valorem. All other alizarin assistants and all soluble greases used in processes of softening, dyeing, or finishing, not specially provided for in this section, 25 per cent ad valorem.

33. Castor oil, 25 per cent ad valorem.

34. Cod-liver oil, 20 per cent ad valorem.

35. Flaxseed, linseed, and poppy-seed oil, raw, boiled, or oxydized, 20 per cent ad valorem.

36. Fusel oil, or amyllic alcohol, 20 per cent ad valorem.

37. Hempseed oil, 25 per cent ad valorem; rapeseed oil, 15 per cent ad valorem.

38. Olive oil, not specially provided for in this section, 30 per cent ad valorem; in bottles, jars, kegs, tins, or other packages, containing less than 5 gallons each, 25 per cent ad valorem.

39. Peppermint oil, 5 per cent.

40. Seal, herring, whale, and other fish oil, including cod oil, not specially provided for in this section, 20 per cent.

41. Opium, crude or unmanufactured and not adulterated, containing 9 per cent and over of morphia, 30 per cent; opium of the same composition, dried, powdered, or otherwise advanced beyond the condition of crude or unmanufactured, 30 per cent; morphia or morphine, sulphate of, 25 per cent ad valorem; all alkaloids of opium and salts and esters thereof, 40 per cent ad valorem; cocaine, ecgonine, and all salts and derivatives of the same, 70 per cent; coca leaves, 30 per cent; aqueous extract of opium for medicinal uses, and tincture of, as laudanum and other liquid preparations of opium, not specially provided for in this section, 30 per cent; opium containing less than 9 per cent of morphia, 60 per cent; but preparations of opium deposited in bonded warehouses shall not be removed therefrom without payment of duties, and such duties shall not be refunded: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to repeal or in any manner impair or affect the provisions of an act entitled "An act to prohibit the importation and use of opium for other than medicinal purposes," approved February 9, 1909.

42. Baryta, sulphate of, or barytes, including barytes earth, unmanufactured, 45 per cent; manufactured, 40 per cent.

43. Blues, such as Berlin, Prussian, Chinese, and all others, containing ferrocyanide of iron, in pulp, dry, or ground in or mixed with oil or water, 30 per cent.

44. Blanc fixe, or artificial sulphate of barytes, and satin white, or artificial sulphate of lime, 30 per cent.

45. Black, made from bone, ivory, or vegetable substance, by whatever name known, including bone black and lampblack, dry or ground in oil or water, 20 per cent.

46. Chrome yellow, chrome green, and all other chromium colors in the manufacture of which lead and bichromate of potash or soda are used, in pulp, dry, or ground in or mixed with oil or water, 20 per cent.

47. Ocher and ochery earths, sienna and sienna earths, and umber and umber earths, not specially provided for in this section, when crude or not powdered, washed, or pulverized, 8 per cent; if powdered, washed, or pulverized, 35 per cent; if ground in oil or water, 15 per cent.

48. Orange mineral, 45 per cent.

49. Red lead, 50 per cent.

50. Ultramarine blue, whether dry, in pulp, or mixed with water, and wash blue containing ultramarine, 25 per cent.

51. Varnishes, including so-called gold size or japan, 20 per cent; enamel paints made with varnish, 25 per cent; spirit varnish containing 5 per cent or more of methyl alcohol, 50 per cent; spirit varnish containing more than 5 per cent of methyl alcohol, 100 per cent ad valorem.

52. Vermilion reds, containing quicksilver, dry or ground in oil or

water, 10 per cent ad valorem; when not containing quicksilver but made of lead or containing lead, 20 per cent ad valorem.

53. White lead and white pigment containing lead, dry or in pulp or ground or mixed with oil, 30 per cent ad valorem.

54. Whiting and Paris white, dry, 30 per cent ad valorem; ground in oil, or putty, 40 per cent ad valorem.

55. Zinc, oxide of, and white pigment containing zinc, but not containing lead, dry, 10 per cent ad valorem; ground in oil, 15 per cent ad valorem; sulphid of zinc, white, or white sulphid of zinc, 30 per cent ad valorem; chloride of zinc and sulphate of zinc, 30 per cent ad valorem.

56. All paints, colors, pigments, stains, lakes, crayons, including charcoal crayons or fusains, smalts, and frostings, whether crude or dry or mixed, or ground with water or oil, or with solutions other than oil, not otherwise specially provided for, 25 per cent ad valorem; all glazes, fluxes, enamels, and colors used only in the manufacture of ceramic, enameled, and glass articles, 25 per cent ad valorem; all paints, colors, and pigments, commonly known as artists' paints or colors, whether in tubes, pans, cakes, or other forms, 25 per cent ad valorem.

57. Paris green and London purple, 10 per cent ad valorem.

58. Lead: Acetate of, white, 40 per cent ad valorem; brown, gray, or yellow, 30 per cent ad valorem; nitrate of, 30 per cent ad valorem; litharge, 40 per cent ad valorem.

59. Phosphorus, 30 per cent ad valorem.

60. Bichromate and chromate of potash, 35 per cent ad valorem.

61. Caustic potash, or hydrate of, refined, in sticks or rolls, 10 per cent ad valorem; chlorate of potash, 20 per cent ad valorem.

62. Hydriodate, iodide, and iodate of potash, 10 per cent ad valorem.

63. Nitrate of potash, or saltpeter, refined, 10 per cent ad valorem.

64. Prussiate of potash, read or yellow, 30 per cent ad valorem; cyanide of potassium, 10 per cent ad valorem.

65. Medicinal preparations containing alcohol, or in the preparation of which alcohol is used, not specially provided for in this section, 45 per cent ad valorem; calomel, corrosive sublimate, and other mercurial medicinal preparations, 25 per cent ad valorem; all other medicinal preparations not specially provided for in this section, 20 per cent ad valorem: *Provided*, That chemicals, drugs, medicinal, and similar substances, whether dutiable or free, imported in capsules, pills, tablets, lozenges, troches, or similar forms, and intended for medicinal purposes, shall be dutiable at not less than the rate imposed by this section on medicinal preparations.

66. Plasters, healing or curative, of all kinds, and court-plaster, 20 per cent ad valorem.

67. Perfumery, including cologne and other toilet waters, articles of perfumery, whether in sachets or otherwise, and all preparations used as applications to the hair, mouth, teeth, or skin, such as cosmetics, dentifrices, including tooth soaps, pastes, including theatrical grease paints and pastes, pomades, powders, and other toilet articles, all the foregoing; if containing alcohol, or in the manufacture or preparation of which alcohol is used, 60 per cent ad valorem; if not containing alcohol, or in the manufacture or preparation of which alcohol is not used, 50 per cent ad valorem; floral or flower waters, containing no alcohol, not specially provided for in this section, 15 per cent ad valorem.

68. Santonin, and all salts thereof, containing 80 per cent or over of santonin, 5 per cent ad valorem.

69. Castile soap, 10 per cent ad valorem; medicinal or medicated soaps, 50 per cent ad valorem; fancy or perfumed toilet soaps, 35 per cent ad valorem; all other soaps not specially provided for in this section, 15 per cent ad valorem.

70. Bicarbonate of soda or super-carbonate of soda, or saleratus, and other alkalies containing 50 per cent or more of bicarbonate of soda, 15 per cent ad valorem.

71. Bichromate and chromate of soda, 35 per cent ad valorem.

72. Crystal carbonate of soda, or concentrated soda crystals, or monohydrate or sesquicarbonate, 10 per cent ad valorem; chlorate of soda, 15 per cent ad valorem.

73. Hydrate of or caustic soda, 12 per cent ad valorem; nitrite of soda, 30 per cent ad valorem; yellow prussiate of soda, 25 per cent ad valorem; sulphide of soda, containing not more than 35 per cent of soda, 10 per cent ad valorem; and hyposulphite of soda, 20 per cent ad valorem; sulphide of soda, concentrated or containing more than 35 per cent of soda, 45 per cent ad valorem.

74. Salsoda or soda crystals, not concentrated, 20 per cent ad valorem.

75. Soda ash, 20 per cent ad valorem; arseniate of soda, 25 per cent ad valorem.

76. Silicate of soda or other alkaline silicate, 25 per cent ad valorem.

77. Sulphate of soda, or salt cake, or niter cake, 8 per cent ad valorem.

78. Moss and seagrass, eel grass, and seaweed, if manufactured or dried, 8 per cent ad valorem.

79. Sponges, 15 per cent ad valorem; manufactures of sponges, or of which sponge is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for in this section, 20 per cent ad valorem.

80. Strychnia or strychnine, and all salts thereof, 25 per cent ad valorem.

81. Sulphur, refined, 12 per cent ad valorem; sublimed, or flowers of sulphur, 10 per cent ad valorem.

82. Sumac, ground, 10 per cent ad valorem.

83. Vanillin, 65 per cent ad valorem.

Mr. OVERMAN. In order that Senators may know what these articles are used for, I ask the Secretary to read the paper I send to the desk, so that every Senator may understand the amendment. Nearly all the articles are used in dyeing.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. Root in the chair). Without objection, the paper will be read.

Mr. OVERMAN. I will just ask that it be put in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. JONES. I ask the Senator how he expects anyone to understand it if, before we vote on the amendment, it is printed in the RECORD without reading?

Mr. OVERMAN. It is not an amendment. It is an explanatory paper, showing that nearly everything in the list is used in dyes.



Mr. JONES. I do not object to it. I merely asked the Senator how he expects us to understand it without its being read?

Mr. OVERMAN. Let it be read.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from North Carolina now request that the paper be read?

Mr. OVERMAN. Let it be read.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the paper will be read to the Senate.

The Secretary read as follows:

ARTICLES USED IN DYEING AND MANUFACTURING.

Acetic acid, used in calico printing.  
Chromic acid, used in calico printing and in dyeing and tanning.  
Lactic acid, used in dyeing woollens.  
Sulphuric acid, used in manufacturing artificial manure.  
Tannic acid, used in color fixing and in dyeing and tanning.  
Ammonia, carbonate of, used in manufacture of baking powder and for scouring wool.  
Argols, or crude tartar, used in making baking powder.  
Bleaching powder, used in bleaching.  
Blue vitriol, used in calico printing and in manufacture of paint.  
Bone char, used in the manufacture of sugar.  
Borax, used as dryer for paint.  
Camphor, used in the manufacture of celluloid and in making explosives.  
Coal-tar dyes, used in dyeing.  
Cobalt, used in dyeing.  
Copperas, used in dyeing.  
Drugs, such as barks, etc., some used in dyeing and tanning.  
Extracts and decoctions of logwood and other woods, used for dyeing.  
Gelatin, used in photography and in coating paper.  
Glycerin, used in soap making, etc.  
Indigo, used in dyeing.  
Ink, used in printing.  
Iodine, used in photography and in the preparation of coal-tar products.  
Magnesia, used in the manufacture of paper from wood pulp.  
Alizarin assistant, used in the process of dyeing.  
Castor oil, used in cotton dyeing.  
Cold liger oil, used in the preparation of leather.  
Flax, linseed oil, used in varnishes.  
Fusel oil, used in wool scouring.  
Hempseed and rapeseed, used in india-rubber factories.  
Olive oil, used in manufacturing.  
Seal and other oils, used in manufacturing.  
Baryta-barytes, used in cotton and other manufactures; blues, used in dyeing.  
Blanc fixe, used in paper manufacture and in filling for cotton.  
Bichromate and caustic potash, used in calico printing.  
Hydroate iodide, used in printing.  
Prussiate of potash, used in dyeing.  
Castile soap, used in dyeing.  
Bicarbonate of soda, used in printing.  
Bichromate, used in dyeing, bleaching, and tanning.  
Crystal carbonate of soda, used in the manufacture of cotton and wool.  
Hydrate of, or caustic, soda, used in dyeing and printing.  
Soda ash, used in bleaching.  
Silicate of soda, used in manufacture of textiles.  
Sulphate of soda, used in dyeing and printing.  
Sponges, used in manufactures.  
Sulphur, used in bleaching.  
Sumac, ground, used in dyeing.

Mr. OVERMAN. On the adoption of the amendment I ask for the yeas and nays.

Mr. HEYBURN. Before the question is put I should like to inquire of the Senator from North Carolina whether he has had an estimate as to the effect on the revenues that this reduction would make?

Mr. OVERMAN. I have not. I only know that it is a reduction of 25 per cent. That is all I know about it.

Mr. HEYBURN. Still, this is one of the largest revenue-producing schedules, and 25 per cent would amount to a good bit of money. I did not know but that the Senator was prepared to state the amount which the revenues would be affected by the reduction.

Mr. JONES. In the statement read I did not hear anything about any investigation having been made as to differences in the cost of production in this country and abroad, or the effect of this reduction upon the revenues or upon the industries; but it seemed to be simply a statement showing what the various articles are used for. Has the Senator any statement showing the effect of the amendment?

Mr. OVERMAN. I have no statement, except I know that it is a horizontal reduction of 25 per cent, after having been reduced to an ad valorem basis.

Mr. JONES. Does the Senator think that his amendment is on purely revenue lines?

Mr. OVERMAN. I mean that it is a reduction from the Payne-Aldrich law of 25 per cent. That is all it is.

Mr. JONES. Without investigating it, the Senator has arbitrarily made a—

Mr. OVERMAN. Twenty-five per cent.

Mr. JONES. A 25 per cent reduction without any consideration as to its effect upon the industries of the country or the revenues of the country.

Mr. BACON. If the Senator from Washington will permit me a moment—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Washington yield to the Senator from Georgia?

Mr. JONES. I yield the floor. I simply desired to have some information.

Mr. BACON. I wish to make a reply to the Senator.

Mr. JONES. The Senator can do that in his own time.

Mr. BACON. Before he yields the floor, I wish to state the purpose of the Senator who proposed the amendment, as I have been informed, in consultation had with his colleagues. Congress has already acted upon what we know as the wool bill, and it is proposed to act upon the cotton schedule, in the manufacture of which most of these articles enter. The purpose is to reduce the cost of the manufacture at the same time that we are endeavoring to reduce the cost to the consumers of the articles which they use.

Mr. JONES. As I understand it, this proposition has never been considered by any committee, and the amendment was never read in the Senate until to-day. No explanation has ever been given of it. I simply thought that that would indicate, at least, to the country the very careful consideration that this great legislative body is giving to these propositions which affect a tremendous industry of the country.

Mr. DIXON. Mr. President, I wish to inquire whether this amendment has ever been printed.

Mr. BACON. Oh, yes.

Mr. OVERMAN. It has been printed and laid upon the desks of Senators.

Mr. DIXON. How long has it been printed?

Mr. OVERMAN. It was introduced August 12.

Mr. BACON. Five days.

Mr. OVERMAN. Five days.

Mr. DIXON. There has been no explanation of it or debate until this morning.

Mr. WILLIAMS. It has been fully explained. It is a 25 per cent reduction. That is a sufficient explanation.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the amendment of the Senator from North Carolina, upon which he demands the yeas and nays. Is there a second?

Mr. HEYBURN. Mr. President, before the demand for the yeas and nays is acted upon, I think Senators want to express themselves on this subject and to have some explanation of it. I know others do and I do.

Mr. CLAPP. Mr. President, I simply desire to say, so far as the cotton schedule is concerned, that is a matter which has been the subject of very careful consideration; the steel schedule, which was originally offered by the Senator from Iowa [Mr. CUMMINS], has been a matter of very careful consideration; the sugar schedule, which is also expected to be offered as an amendment, has also been the matter of very careful consideration; but here is a measure which has had no consideration. While I voted for the other amendments, I for one would not vote for a schedule as broad and as far-reaching as this without some time, either to give it consideration myself, or that it should have consideration at the hands of those who have made it their business to give it consideration, so that their assurance might go with the bill with reference to its probable effect.

Mr. BACON. I should like to ask the Senator from Minnesota a question.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Minnesota yield to the Senator from Georgia?

Mr. CLAPP. With pleasure.

Mr. BACON. I want to say, Mr. President, that I have heard the Senator from Minnesota for several years in the most elaborate manner discuss the enormities of the Payne-Aldrich tariff law, and I think, from the views I know that Senator has had with reference to that law, that he would very readily recognize that a cut of 25 per cent on the rates of any of those schedules would not be a very dangerous thing to undertake or to carry into execution.

Mr. CLAPP. Mr. President, one trouble with the Payne-Aldrich law was that it struck down some interests with as ruthless a hand as it did, with a greedy purpose, raise other schedules and other items. There are some things in that law that are very plainly and manifestly unjust. Take the wool schedule, and it is absolutely indefensible; and every Member of the Senate, it seems to me, must have known that; but the wool schedule, at least, was thoroughly debated by men who had made it a study. The cotton schedule was thoroughly debated by men who had made it a study; the enormities of the sugar schedule had been exposed here, and no effort has ever been made to answer those exposures. I would be ready to-day to vote on the wool schedule, on the sugar schedule, on the cotton schedule, on the lumber schedule, or on the steel schedule, all of which were thoroughly considered and some of which have been again thoroughly considered at this session of Congress.

As I recall it, the schedule covered by the amendment of the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. OVERMAN] did not receive that consideration. I for one do not believe in voting blindly upon measures here. So far as the wool schedule is concerned, there never has been any question, nor has there been in regard to the sugar schedule, nor has there been in regard to the cotton schedule, nor has there been in regard to the steel schedule, or the lumber schedule. While as to those matters which were thus debated and gone into we may not reduce to the lowest basis to which they could be safely reduced, we may very safely make reductions; and that is what we have done and what we propose to do.

Mr. OVERMAN. Does the Senator think it will injure anybody to reduce the duty on chloroform from 6 per cent to 5 per cent?

Mr. CLAPP. I have no idea about that, and that is why I do not want to vote for it. I am not familiar with the subject of chloroform. For one I never have had it administered to me. I believe there was some reference two years ago to its use here in the Senate, some reference to its being administered to some Senators. It may be that chloroform needs no duty, but what I object to with reference to this schedule is that we are dealing with something that we have not had any consideration of as to whether or not it needs a duty. I do believe that before men vote upon a question they ought to be satisfied that it is at least reasonably safe to do so. I am simply speaking for myself; I do not know how others propose to vote on this matter. I voted without any hesitation to put the steel schedule on the bill, and I will vote to put the sugar schedule on the bill, because those are matters which have been gone over time and time again here until it is patent to every man that there is injustice in those two schedules that ought to be corrected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from North Carolina [Mr. OVERMAN] has demanded the yeas and nays on the amendment. Is the demand seconded?

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. HEYBURN. Mr. President, I do not want it to appear from the statement read, with reference to the use made of these chemicals, that that is a complete statement as to the purpose for which these chemicals are used. I followed as closely as I could the rapid reading. The occasion does not seem to demand a review of the statement in detail, but I think in a few minutes, were I to take the time, I could point out that the uses indicated by the statement read are of minor importance. I think I will base the accuracy of my statement upon this, that not 10 per cent of the chemicals, including the list read, are used in any way in connection with the cotton or woolen industry. I make that statement with some knowledge of the facts.

In view of the fact that this is one of the most important of all the tariff schedules, so far as revenue is concerned, it is a pretty reckless proposition to reduce the duty 25 per cent, regardless of the effect that it may have upon the revenues alone; and if it were to go out from this body as an accurate statement that only those purposes were served by the use of these chemicals, it would be a misleading statement. I have the figures, and they fully sustain my statement, if any Senator controverts it. I have the returns under Schedule A before me, including the quantity and value of the importations and the amount of duty collected. The value of the importations in 1909, covered by the chemical schedule, was \$37,063,773, and the amount of duty collected was more than \$10,000,000.

I will not pursue it further than to make the general statement as given in the summary of Schedule A. There is also something over \$30,000,000 in the wage item alone.

Mr. CLAPP. Mr. President, I desire to add one word to what I have previously said. Of course we are dealing here with the cotton schedule. The duties on chemicals in a measure affect that schedule, and I can readily understand how a revision of the cotton schedule, perhaps, would require a modification of the chemical schedule; but I want to say to those interested in the cotton schedule that, so far as I am personally concerned, I am ready to stay here, and I believe it is our duty to stay here, and take these things up. My objection is to voting for a measure of this magnitude without knowing the details of it. Nor do I think we should be deterred from voting and passing these schedules because of any talk as to what will be the fate of these bills. That is none of our business. It is our concern to perform our business as Members of the Senate, and, for one, I am willing to stay here until we can take these things up and give them consideration and study.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, the pending amendment proposes a revision of the entire chemical schedule. When the so-called reciprocity bill was pending I offered an amendment to the woolen schedule and an amendment to the cotton sched-

ule. At that time I proposed no reductions in the chemical schedule, although chemicals are used in both cotton and woolen manufacture. I felt at the time that perhaps some explanation was due to the Senate, but as no question was raised regarding it, I did not then discuss the matter.

In the preparation of the amendments reducing the duties on woolen and cotton manufactures it led to the consideration of reductions in Schedule A as to certain chemicals and dyes. I took counsel of the best expert assistance I could find. It at once became clear that the chemical schedule is perhaps the most difficult schedule in all the tariff upon which to attempt revision. You can scarcely change a single duty of that schedule without its necessitating a nice readjustment of very many, if not all, of the other items of the schedule. Whether working out a revision as a protectionist or upon a revenue basis, the responsibility is the same.

But, Mr. President, in dealing with the woolen and cotton schedules the whole matter was simplified when I learned from the experts that the chemicals employed by the manufacturer would be less than a fraction of 1 per cent of the cost of the finished product. That very greatly relieved my mind, and knowing, as I do, that the duties of the Payne-Aldrich tariff law are excessive throughout those schedules, I felt perfectly sure, Mr. President, that no one need concern himself about the necessity of reducing the duties upon chemicals that entered into the process of manufacture both in the woolen and cotton industry. For that reason, sir, and because, as I said before, you can not deal with the chemical schedule without the most extensive and elaborate study, with the aid of the very best experts, I shall vote against the amendment.

Now, the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. OVERMAN] has stated that he reduces the duties here but 25 per cent. I am confident that many of the duties in the chemical schedule would stand a reduction very much more than that.

Mr. OVERMAN. I agree to that.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I believe there are items in that schedule which would not stand even as much reduction. There may be some items in that schedule that could not be reduced at all without impairing that measure of duty which I believe should be maintained in order to put the labor employed in the industry in this country on a basis of equality with that of other countries.

But the whole subject of the chemical schedule is one so intricate and so complicated, and its relation to the cotton schedule is such that I have no hesitation whatever in voting to reject the amendment proposed by the Senator from North Carolina.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will call the roll on the question of agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. OVERMAN].

The Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. CURTIS (when his name was called). I am paired with the junior Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HITCHCOCK]. If he were present I should vote "nay."

Mr. CURTIS (when Mr. LODGE's name was called). I have been requested to announce that the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] is paired with the junior Senator from New York [Mr. O'GORMAN].

Mr. TOWNSEND (when the name of Mr. SMITH of Michigan was called). I have been notified that my colleague the Senator from Michigan [Mr. SMITH] has been called away on business.

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the junior Senator from Delaware [Mr. RICHARDSON]. I transfer the pair to the junior Senator from Maryland [Mr. SMITH], and will vote. I vote "yea."

Mr. REED (when Mr. STONE's name was called). I again announce the unavoidable absence of my colleague. He is paired with the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. CLARK]. If present, my colleague on this question would vote "yea."

Mr. TAYLOR (when his name was called). I make the announcement again that I am paired with the junior Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BRADLEY]. If he were present, I would vote "yea."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. FOSTER. I again announce my general pair with the junior Senator from Wyoming [Mr. WARREN]. If he were present, I would vote "yea."

The result was announced—yeas 27, nays 22, as follows:

YEAS—27.

Bacon	Fletcher	Myers	Simmons
Bailey	Johnson, Me.	Overman	Smith, S. C.
Bankhead	Johnson, Ala.	Owen	Swanson
Chamberlain	Kern	Paynter	Thornton
Chilton	Lea	Pomerene	Watson
Clarke, Ark.	Martin, Va.	Reed	Williams
Culberson	Martine, N. J.	Shively	



## NAYS—22.

Borah	Clapp	Gamble	Perkins
Bourne	Crawford	Heyburn	Root
Brandegge	Cullom	Jones	Townsend
Bristow	Cummins	La Follette	Works
Burnham	Dillingham	Lippitt	
Burton	Dixon	Page	

## NOT VOTING—40.

Bradley	Gallinger	Nelson	Smith, Md.
Briggs	Gore	Newlands	Smith, Mich.
Brown	Gronna	Nixon	Smoot
Bryan	Guggenheim	O'Gorman	Stephenson
Clark, Wyo.	Hitchcock	Oliver	Stone
Crane	Kenyon	Penrose	Sutherland
Curtis	Lodge	Percy	Taylor
Davis	Lorimer	Polindexter	Tillman
du Pont	McCumber	Rayner	Warren
Foster	McLean	Richardson	Wetmore

So Mr. OVERMAN's amendment was agreed to.

Mr. WATSON. I offer the amendment I send to the desk.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from West Virginia offers an amendment which the Secretary will read.

The SECRETARY. Add a new section to read as follows:

SEC.—That the articles mentioned in the following paragraph, the growth, produce, or manufacture of the Dominion of Canada, when imported therefrom into the United States or any of its possessions (except the Philippine Islands and the islands of Guam and Tutuila), shall be exempt from duty, namely:

Coal, bituminous, round, and run of mine, including bituminous coal such as will not pass through a three-quarter-inch screen: *Provided*, That the articles in the paragraph enumerated, the product, growth, or manufacture of the Dominion of Canada, shall be exempt from duty whenever the President of the United States shall have satisfactory evidence and shall make proclamation that the articles in this paragraph enumerated, the product, growth, or manufacture of the United States, or any of its possessions (except the Philippine Islands and the islands of Guam and Tutuila), are admitted into the Dominion of Canada free of duty.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from West Virginia.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. REED. I offer an amendment.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Missouri offers an amendment which the Secretary will report.

The SECRETARY. At the end of section 2 insert the following proviso:

*Provided, however*, That if the duties above provided to be collected and paid shall as to any article or articles be greater than that provided to be paid by the present existing law less 30 per cent, then in every such case the duty or duties which are hereby levied and which shall be collected and paid on said article or articles shall be a sum equal to the duties provided to be levied, collected, and paid by the present existing law less 30 per cent, and not greater.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Missouri. [Putting the question.] The ayes appear to have it. The ayes have it, and the amendment is agreed to.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I call for the yeas and nays on the last amendment.

The yeas and nays were not ordered.

Mr. REED. I offer the amendment I send to the desk.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Missouri offers another amendment, which the Secretary will state.

The SECRETARY. On page 7, line 20, after the word "are," insert "in so far as they conflict with this act," so that it will read if amended:

SEC. 3. That all acts and parts of acts in conflict with the provisions of this act be, and the same are, in so far as they conflict with this act, hereby repealed.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Missouri [Mr. REED].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. JONES. Mr. President, I do not see the Senator from Kansas [Mr. BRISTOW] here. The Senator from Kansas has proposed an amendment in reference to the sugar schedule. It is a proposition for which I voted heretofore when the Payne-Aldrich bill was under consideration. I believe in it.

I am convinced that that amendment ought to be adopted. I do not see the Senator from Kansas here. So I propose to offer this amendment myself.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Washington offers an amendment, which the Secretary will report.

The SECRETARY. Insert the following as a new section:

SEC.—That on and after the day following the taking effect of this act there shall be levied, collected, and paid upon the following articles, when imported from any foreign country into the United States or into any of its possessions (except the Philippine Islands and the islands of Guam and Tutuila), the following rates of duty, namely:

Sugars, tank bottoms, sirups of cane juice, melada, concentrated melada, concrete and concentrated molasses, testing by the polariscope not above 75°, ninety-five one-hundredths of 1 cent per pound, and for every additional degree shown by the polariscope test up to 98°, thirty-five one-thousandths of 1 cent per pound additional, and fractions of a degree in proportion; and above 98° by the polariscope test, 1 cent and seven hundred and fifty-five one-thousandths of 1 cent per pound; molasses testing not above 40°, 20 per cent ad valorem;

testing above 40° and not above 56°, 3 cents per gallon; testing above 56°, 6 cents per gallon. Sugar drainings and sugar sweepings shall be subject to duty as molasses or sugar, as the case may be, according to polariscope test: *Provided*, That nothing in this section contained shall be so construed as to abrogate or in any manner impair or affect the provisions of the treaty of commercial reciprocity concluded between the United States and the Republic of Cuba on the 11th day of December, 1902, or the provisions of the act of Congress heretofore passed for the execution of the same.

Mr. JONES. I ask for the yeas and nays on the amendment. The yeas and nays were ordered.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will call the roll.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, I think we are on the eve, at any rate, of doing some very dangerous things without due consideration. The Constitution did not ill-advisedly provide that revenue measures should originate in the House of Representatives. There is a House over there, and its committees are working just as rapidly as can be upon the various schedules of the tariff bill. I am willing to vote upon anything which has been considered there or is being considered there, so that by the time a bill with an amendment from here gets there, they will have considered the subject matter of the amendment.

For that reason I wanted to put the metal and steel schedule upon the present bill, because the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives has considered that and will have a metal schedule ready by the time the bill gets to them; so that it will have received due consideration.

I do not believe that any one man can give due consideration to any great schedule of the tariff bill, no matter how able he is. I have had some experience serving upon committees dealing with tariff questions, and I have for the most part found that my own opinion, when I first went into the consideration of a question, became modified very much by the information and the suggestions I obtained from 13 or 14 other men serving upon committees.

Speaking for myself, therefore, I am not willing to be put on record as indorsing amendments containing page after page of tariff schedules, when I know that they neither have been considered at the other end of the Capitol nor can be considered by the time the amendment reaches the other end of the Capitol.

The rubber schedule is very iniquitous in many regards. I could go out and draw up in a half hour amendments satisfactory to me, at any rate, concerning it. The sugar schedule, especially that part of it which deals with differentials, is very obnoxious to me. But for myself, I shall not vote to put upon this bill anything except things that either have been considered in some committee somewhere, especially at the other end of the Capitol, or such things as we know will be considered by the time the amendment dealing with the subject reaches the House of Representatives.

I wanted to make that statement in justification of the votes I am to cast from this time on. In illustration of how rapidly and how inconsiderately we are going, we a moment ago adopted an amendment saying, after we had fixed the schedules on a certain subject, "if anything in this schedule is not 30 per cent less than existing law, it shall be reduced to 30 per cent." It passed when Senators were not listening.

Mr. DIXON. Mr. President—

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Mississippi yield to the Senator from Montana?

Mr. WILLIAMS. Certainly; I beg the Senator's pardon.

Mr. DIXON. Does the Senator apply that same yardstick to the chemical schedule which he just voted for?

Mr. WILLIAMS. I did not apply it to the chemical schedule, but I ought to have done it, to be frank with the Senator. But the chemical-schedule amendment was one which could be easily understood.

Mr. DIXON. It is the most difficult in the whole law.

Mr. WILLIAMS. It is a reduction of 25 per cent; and I was of the opinion, from the information I have concerning the existing chemical schedule, that there is no item in it that could not stand a 25 per cent reduction without doing detriment to justice or fairness. I therefore voted for it; but I confess I was partially led to vote for it by the circumstances under which it was offered. While it is a chemical schedule, the amendment was offered because of its connection with the cotton goods, the dyes, and things used in connection with cotton manufacture, and was germane and relative to the question. In a certain sense it might be considered as a part of the cotton schedule—I mean in a legislative sense. I did vote for it, and I am inclined to think that I made a mistake when I did it, not because it could not stand the 25 per cent reduction, but because it broke the precedent of requiring some committee consideration somewhere of these great questions before they are hastily put through.

Of course, when a man offers here to put coal on the free list that requires no committee consideration. I know what it is; everybody can understand it; it is a simple and plain proposition, and requires no investigation of schedules or comparison of schedules or any nice distinction between one duty and another. So, if propositions of amendments are presented, I may vote for them, but I am not going to vote to put three or four pages on the statute book of schedules which have been considered by nobody completely except the proponent of the amendment.

Mr. BRISTOW. Mr. President, I understand that while I was downstairs at the lunch room for a few moments the amendment which I offered some days since, and is on the table, providing for the reduction of duty on sugar has been offered by the senior Senator from Washington. Of course, I am very anxious that there should be reductions made in the duties on sugar and that the amendment should be adopted, but I do not wish to have it attached to a bill that I can not vote for. I had hoped that when the cotton bill was considered here by the Senate the Senators who believed in a reduction of duties could get together and make reductions in the excessive duties that now exist and also take out of the tariff law some of the inequities of which we have all complained. But it is clearly manifest here this morning that it is not the intention of the Senators on the other side of the Chamber to support measures which can receive the support of the Republicans who are commonly called "insurgents" or "progressives." There is an effort here to embarrass some of us by attaching to a bill that we can not support amendments to the tariff law which we earnestly desire to have passed.

I want to say, for one, that the Democratic Senators and the regular Republican Senators in this Chamber can not embarrass me in that way. I stand here—and, I believe, consistently—for a reduction of excessive duties; and in advocating that I have pursued a consistent course; at least, I think I have. I will not be a party to any cheap political trick to accomplish anything that I am earnestly desiring, especially when the apparent accomplishment means its certain defeat.

I believe in the principle of protection. I believe it has developed the industrial life of this country in a marvelous way. I believe that without it our country's industrial condition would have been far lower than it is now. But I believe that while we have been enjoying the benefits of a protective tariff there have been worked into that tariff duties that contribute not to the welfare of our industrial life, but to the exorbitant profits of many concerns that do not need it and should not have it.

Whenever there is an honest effort here to get at these inequities and take them out of the tariff law, I will be found voting to help to do it; but there is an effort here now to prevent a reduction in the duties on cotton by presenting a bill that, if passed, will be passed because Senators believing in excessive and exorbitant duties refused to vote in order that the bill may pass in a form that it will be impossible for it to become a law. I do not propose to be a party to any such scheme as that. I am going to vote against this amendment because it will not be put upon this bill in the interest of tariff reduction, but to prevent a reduction in the important tariff schedules that Senators on the other side are now undertaking to protect.

Embarrass me! No. I can vote against this amendment as readily as I would vote for it if there was an honest purpose to enact it into law.

I believe that we ought to meet this proposition fairly. A majority of the Senators in this Chamber believe in the principle of protection. A minority do not, but believe in a tariff for revenue. A minority believe in as high duties as the "traffic will bear." A small minority believe in the protective principle that shall carry duties that measure the difference in the cost of production at home and abroad. The progressive Republicans stand here ready to vote for such duties, whether they are offered by Republicans or Democrats, provided they carry out that principle, which is the policy that was declared for in the Republican national platform. We will stand for it whether it affects industries in our own States or not. We do not undertake to disguise our purpose. For one I will vote against any tariff duty that does not measure up to that standard, if I know it. I will vote against any tariff duty that goes beyond it in an excessive degree.

If there is a majority here who believe that such duties are better than those that now exist, they ought to be adopted. It is known that a majority of Senators in this Chamber do not believe in a tariff for revenue only.

I do not think it is necessary for me to go into any elaborate discussion. I have tried to make myself understood by this plain statement. I had hoped that before this day passed we

should have secured some substantial reduction in a number of excessive duties in the Payne-Aldrich tariff law; but to start out on a haphazard, ill-devised reduction of every duty, whether it has been considered by a committee or by the Senate, regardless of the effect it may have upon the industries of the country or its revenues—to start out on such a program as that, if that is the purpose, I must be counted out, for I am not in favor of that kind of a tariff revision.

Though I shall vote against this amendment because it is offered as an amendment to a bill which I can not vote for if the amendment was adopted, so that I would have to vote against it at some time, I prefer to do it now.

Mr. JONES. Mr. President, as far as I am concerned, I have not offered this amendment for the purpose of embarrassing any Senator. I sent for the Senator from Kansas and inquired whether he expected to offer the amendment, and he said he did not expect to offer the amendment. Therefore I thought the amendment ought to be offered, because I believe in it.

When I was a Member of another body of Congress I voted to remove the sugar differential. I went so far as to overrule a decision of the chairman, who is now the honored Vice President and presiding officer of the Senate. When the Payne-Aldrich bill was under consideration I was convinced that the substance of this amendment should be adopted, not only that the differential should be removed, but that the Dutch standard proposition should be done away with. I was convinced of that very largely by the arguments of the Senator from Kansas [Mr. Bristow]. I voted to remove it when that bill was under consideration. So I am in favor of this amendment. There is only one bill pending before the Senate to which the amendment can be offered, and that is House bill 12812, the bill to which it was proposed by the Senator from Kansas that the amendment should be offered.

I did not know why the Senator from Kansas had concluded not to offer the amendment. The reasons which are good to him and appeal to him now were sufficient, so I offered the amendment upon my own responsibility, because I believe in it, and because the only bill to which it is very likely it can be offered is the bill now under consideration.

I do not say I will not vote for the pending cotton bill, but I do propose to vote for every amendment that I think will improve the measure. It seems to me that the only theory upon which we can consider a measure before the Senate is that when germane amendments are presented to it those amendments should be considered on their merits, even though we may be opposed to the original proposition. Every amendment that we think will improve the measure should command our support. Upon that theory I propose to vote for it.

I have voted for some amendments that have been offered to the bill because I believe they improve the measure. If this legislation is to become a law—and it is not for us to say here except by our votes that it is not—then it should be made as nearly perfect as possible. I voted for the steel amendment because I believe in it, because the reasons that have been presented here and the investigations convinced me that that was a good amendment and ought to be adopted. For the same reason I have offered this amendment, and I propose to vote for it.

Mr. CLAPP. Mr. President, I regret very much the difference of opinion upon this question. I think if there was ever an iniquity perpetrated in legislation it was the Payne-Aldrich tariff law, and I have never missed an opportunity to aid in the amendment of that law within the limit of what I was satisfied was a safe change.

When it comes to a tariff schedule, I undertake to say that a Senator called upon to vote on the question has after all to depend very largely upon his own convictions as to whether it is a safe rate or an unjust rate. There are certain broad fundamental principles that can be applied. We can take the condition at the close of the depression which existed from 1893 to 1897, and, measuring the increased consumption by the American people with the increased exportation as against our own consumption, we can within some degree of safety say whether the duty on that article is sufficient or not.

I have always maintained that it is the duty of a Senator to use his best efforts to perfect a measure whether in the last analysis he could vote for the measure or not. Whether I shall vote for this bill or not will depend upon what may yet be done with the bill. But if there is one thing with reference to the American tariff that I am absolutely satisfied of it is that of the iniquity of 1909 the sugar schedule stands out almost without a peer. It is a subject that has been so thoroughly discussed, not only at this session, but at that session, that for one I am ready to vote for the amendment proposed by the Senator from Kansas [Mr. Bristow] and now offered by the Senator from Washington [Mr. Jones].



I believe it is my duty as a Senator to perfect this measure just as far as possible. It is the only measure pending to-day upon which we can attach a measure to remedy the iniquities of the sugar schedule under the Payne-Aldrich tariff law.

Therefore, differing, as I must, from some of my colleagues, I believe it is my duty to vote to put this amendment upon the pending bill. If the bill with that amendment and no additional amendment comes to a vote I believe I shall then vote for the bill. The only thing upon the bill up to this point that I would hesitate upon is the chemical schedule, not because I apprehend that it is a mistake, but for want of more definite information as to what it will do. The American people are expecting relief upon the cotton schedule, and I would afford that relief even though it involved voting for something which as an independent proposition I would not vote to put upon the bill.

So primarily believing that it is the duty of a Senator to assist in perfecting the bill, I shall vote to add the sugar schedule as I voted to add the steel schedule, and with reference to those things which enter into the machinery for the making of cotton goods. In all probability, unless the bill be still further amended in some way which I can not accede to, I shall vote for the bill itself.

Mr. BRISTOW. Mr. President, I appreciate the position which the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. CLAPP] takes. He always does what he thinks is the right thing, and he is a man of fine judgment. But when I sit here on this side of the Chamber and a leading Senator on the Democratic side comes over here and suggests to the Republican regulars that they abstain from voting so that the Democratic measure will carry, and when I know that that Senator is bitterly opposed to the reduction of the duty on steel and on cotton, it exposes an arrangement here that I do not intend to be a party to, directly or indirectly.

I propose to vote against any amendments from now on upon this bill as it is now. When leading stand-pat Senators on this side of the Chamber tell me that they do not intend to vote in order that the Democrats may carry their revision through, knowing that it is the best way to prevent a reduction of duties that they want to maintain, and when Senators on the Democratic side who are interested in maintaining high duties on cotton and steel cooperate in the way I have just described, you must count me out of the proposition; I am not into the scheme.

Mr. BACON. Mr. President, I want to say just one word. Of course I take nothing the Senator said to myself, because, fortunately, I have not been on the other side of the Chamber to-day, but I want to say it is well known that the rates of duty the Senator from Kansas and those who are cooperating with him wish to have incorporated in this bill are much higher than the rates of duty in the bill as it came from the House, which we support.

Mr. KERN. Mr. President, the Senator from Kansas has made a declaration here that is very startling to some of the Members on this side.

Mr. CLAPP. Will the Senator pardon me an interruption? The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Indiana yield to the Senator from Minnesota?

Mr. KERN. Yes.

Mr. CLAPP. If the Senator had been here two years ago, this statement would not have been startling nor would the facts have been startling. It is an old experience to those who have been here before.

Mr. KERN. I hope by the time I have been here two years I will be wise enough to observe for myself any such conduct as has been indicated by the Senator.

But I want to know, at this stage from the Senator from Kansas whether it is possible that he has personal information that any such arrangement or conference has been had and made between any Senator on this side and the leading Republican stand-pat Senators on the other. If he has, it is but fair to those of us who honestly desire a reduction of the steel schedule, and who honestly desire a reduction of the schedules all along the line that he make known any such arrangement.

Mr. BRISTOW. I will say to the Senator from Indiana—

Mr. WILLIAMS. If the Senator from Kansas will excuse me, I will suggest that having made that statement, he owes it to the Senate to name the Senator.

Mr. BRISTOW. I will state to the Senators from Mississippi and Indiana that the Senator on the Democratic side I referred to was the Senator from Alabama [Mr. JOHNSTON], and he had the conversation I referred to with the senior Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. PENROSE].

Mr. PENROSE. Mr. President, I can plead an alibi to the charge the Senator from Kansas refers to.

Mr. BRISTOW. The Senator from Alabama [Mr. JOHNSTON] came over to the Republican side not long since and suggested to the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. PENROSE] that if the Republican regulars abstained from voting the Democratic bill would carry. The Republican regulars abstained from voting, and the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. PENROSE] was one of them.

Mr. PENROSE. Mr. President, I believe that after the dreadful performance, if the so-called regulars had not voted, there was a comment made of that kind, but it occurred after the vote. It could not have occurred during the vote or before it, because as soon as I answered to my name and explained that I could not vote on account of my pair with the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. WILLIAMS] I went out to the telephone and talked with a party in Pennsylvania. So the Senator is laboring under a serious hallucination and his embarrassment is extremely painful to his brother Senators. He voted to enact into law a measure which is neither protective nor free trade, which is neither a revenue producer nor one thing or the other. It must necessarily have brought the Senator from Kansas to this lamentable condition, and it is a lamentable one before the people of the United States.

Mr. JOHNSTON of Alabama. Mr. President—

Mr. BRISTOW. I am stating the facts.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Alabama is recognized.

Mr. JOHNSTON of Alabama. I desire to affirm what the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. PENROSE] has said. I desire to say in addition that so far as I am concerned I desired to vote for the House cotton-schedule bill, and did so; and so far as the iron and steel schedule is concerned, I intended to vote for it in the shape that it was offered or in any other shape that would reduce the duties, because I am not only in favor of a reduction of those duties to a revenue basis, but I am heartily of the opinion that in the Birmingham district where we produce iron and steel, and produce it cheaper than in any other section of this country or the world, if we went to a free-trade basis our industries would prosper.

Mr. BRISTOW. The Senator from Alabama pursued a very strange course and has formed a strange alliance for one who is anxious to have the duties on those articles reduced. The statement I made a few moments ago in regard to the arrangement I stand by. The conversation was overheard in this part of the Chamber by Senators other than myself, and a number of Senators, in harmony with the understanding among the Republican regulars, have abstained from voting, and have given the reason suggested to a number of their colleagues for their action. The RECORD will show whether or not they voted.

Mr. WORKS. Mr. President, I desire to contribute what little I know with respect to this alleged transaction. After the conference took place between the two Senators, which I saw, but did not hear, I heard the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. PENROSE] immediately afterwards say to another Senator on this side of the Chamber, "We do not want to vote on this proposition."

Mr. PENROSE. Mr. President, the Senator from California is entirely correct in his statement. I have not participated personally in any of these proceedings for the last 10 days, and have so advised my colleagues who were in sympathy with me. I did not sign the report of the conferees, nor did the Senator from Illinois [Mr. CULLOM]. I have been entirely willing to see this bill perfected by the friends of the measure, who have been the Democratic Party and the so-called insurgents.

Mr. WARREN. Mr. President, just to change the subject before it gets to be too broad and vitriolic, I will say I noticed the remarks of the Senator from Alabama [Mr. JOHNSTON], and, if I understood him aright, his statement was that he felt that the iron industry in the locality which is nearest home to him would be able to manufacture its product and deliver it at lower prices than any other locality, and that it needed no protection.

Mr. JOHNSTON of Alabama. Yes.

Mr. WARREN. I want to remind the Senator that two years ago we heard very much such talk as that from the shoe manufacturers in this country—that, if they had free hides, they would lower the price of shoes, and would need no protection. I want to ask the Senator from Alabama if he has not since then observed the agony with which they seem to be enveloped now when it is proposed to make boots and shoes free? And did he observe the fact that prices were not reduced on shoes when they got free hides, but were raised instead?

Mr. JOHNSTON of Alabama. I have heard some remarks of that kind. I only want to say that my judgment is that the

Birmingham district does not require any protection to the manufacturer of iron or steel, but we can go on and compete with England or any other foreign nation and prosper in the industry.

Mr. WARREN. And does the Senator feel that those manufacturers will not flood the mails with literature and letters and be found in the corners of the Capitol to wait upon Senators, as the shoe manufacturers have been regarding their products when reduction or abolition of protective tariff is proposed?

Mr. JOHNSTON of Alabama. I do not know exactly what will be the result, but I am not for free trade at all in any respect.

Mr. WARREN. If I felt that we had a great locality that could produce the iron and steel product we need without protection, it would be an agreeable assurance, and it would give me great pleasure if I could be sure that the afterclap, the second thought and remorse after it was done, would not pursue us, as has been the case on the occasion to which I have referred and in regard to the duty I have mentioned, as well as some others.

Mr. JOHNSTON of Alabama. I think if all the duties were taken off it would result in lower prices to the consumer.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Washington [Mr. JONES], upon which the yeas and nays have been ordered. The Secretary will call the roll.

The Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. CURTIS (when his name was called). I am paired with the junior Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HITCHCOCK].

Mr. CURTIS (when Mr. LODGE's name was called). I am requested to again announce that the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] is paired with the junior Senator from New York [Mr. O'GORMAN].

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the junior Senator from Delaware [Mr. RICHARDSON]. I transfer that pair to the junior Senator from Maryland [Mr. SMITH], and vote. I vote "yea."

Mr. REED (when Mr. STONE's name was called). I again announce the unavoidable absence on account of sickness of the senior Senator from Missouri [Mr. STONE], and state the fact that he is paired with the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. CLARK]. If he were present the senior Senator from Missouri would vote "yea."

Mr. TAYLOR (when his name was called). I again make the announcement that I am paired with the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BRADLEY]. I will let this announcement stand for the day.

The roll having been concluded, the result was announced—yeas 24, nays 33, as follows:

#### YEAS—24.

Bailey	Crawford	Kern	Owen
Brown	Culberson	Lea	Pomerene
Chamberlain	Cullom	Martin, Va.	Reed
Chilton	Fletcher	Martine, N. J.	Simmons
Clapp	Johnson, Me.	Myers	Swanson
Clarke, Ark.	Jones	Overman	Watson

#### NAYS—33.

Bacon	Dillingham	Page	Thornton
Borah	Foster	Paynter	Townsend
Bourne	Gamble	Penrose	Warren
Brandeggee	Guggenheim	Perkins	Wetmore
Briggs	Heyburn	Root	Williams
Bristow	Johnston, Ala.	Smith, Mich.	Works
Burnham	La Follette	Smith, S. C.	
Burton	Lippitt	Smoot	
Cummins	Oliver	Stephenson	

#### NOT VOTING—32.

Bankhead	du Pont	McCumber	Rayner
Bradley	Gallinger	McLean	Richardson
Bryan	Gore	Nelson	Shively
Clark, Wyo.	Gronna	Newlands	Smith, Md.
Crane	Hitchcock	Nixon	Stone
Curtis	Kenyon	O'Gorman	Sutherland
Davis	Lodge	Percy	Taylor
Dixon	Lorimer	Poindexter	Tillman

So the amendment of Mr. JONES was rejected.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Are there other amendments to be offered as in Committee of the Whole? If not, the bill will be reported to the Senate.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President—

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Wisconsin desire to offer an amendment to the bill as in Committee of the Whole?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I do.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Wisconsin offers an amendment, which will be stated.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I move to strike out all after the enacting clause of the bill, including the amendments adopted, and to insert as an amendment what I send to the desk.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will state the amendment.

Mr. HEYBURN. Mr. President, I rise to a parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator will state it.

Mr. HEYBURN. I desire to know whether it is competent or permissible to strike out, while the Senate is in Committee of the Whole, amendments that have just been adopted as in Committee of the Whole, and which can not be amended?

The VICE PRESIDENT. As a substitute, it is permissible. If the substitute had been offered before the bill was amended, the original text would then have been open to amendment.

Mr. HEYBURN. Yes; but I was under the impression that while we call it a substitute it is really an amendment, and that we can not strike out that which we have just adopted.

The VICE PRESIDENT. An amendment can be offered as a substitute for the whole bill striking out all after the enacting clause. The Secretary will state the amendment.

The SECRETARY. It is proposed to strike out all after the enacting clause of the bill as amended and in lieu thereof to insert the following:

SEC. 1. The act approved August 5, 1909, entitled "An act to provide revenue, equalize duties, and encourage the industries of the United States, and for other purposes," is hereby amended by striking out all of Schedule I thereof, being paragraphs 313 to 332, inclusive, and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

#### SCHEDULE I. COTTON MANUFACTURES.

313. Cotton card laps, roving, sliver, roving, and cotton thread and cotton yarns of all kinds, 20 per cent ad valorem; cotton waste and flocks, manufactured or otherwise advanced in value, 20 per cent ad valorem.

314. Cloth made of cotton, or of which cotton is the component material of chief value, not bleached, 20 per cent ad valorem; bleached, 21 per cent ad valorem; dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, 22 per cent ad valorem.

315. The term cotton cloth, or cloth, wherever used in the paragraphs of this schedule, unless otherwise specially provided for, shall be held to include all woven fabrics of cotton in the piece, or cut in lengths, and shall not include any article, finished or unfinished, made from cotton cloth.

316. Cloth, composed of cotton or other vegetable fiber and silk, or artificial silk, whether known as silk striped sleeve lining, silk stripes, or otherwise, of which cotton or other vegetable fiber is a component material of chief value, 35 per cent ad valorem.

317. Handkerchiefs, or mufflers composed of cotton, or of which cotton is the component material of chief value, whether in the piece or otherwise, and whether finished or unfinished, hemmed or not hemmed, 30 per cent ad valorem; if embroidered in any manner, or tumbled, applied, or trimmed wholly or in part with lace or with tucking or insertion, 35 per cent ad valorem.

318. Clothing, ready-made, and articles of wearing apparel of every description, composed of cotton or other vegetable fiber, or of which cotton or other vegetable fiber is the component material of chief value, 35 per cent ad valorem.

319. Plushes, velvets, velveteens, corduroys, and all pile fabrics, cut or uncut, composed of cotton, or of which cotton is the component material of chief value, 35 per cent ad valorem.

320. Curtains, table covers, and all articles manufactured of cotton chenille, or of which cotton chenille is the component material of chief value; tapestries, and other Jacquard figured upholstery goods, composed wholly of cotton, or of which cotton is the component material of chief value; any of the foregoing, in the piece or otherwise, 35 per cent ad valorem.

321. Stockings, hose and half hose, made on knitting machines or frames, composed of cotton or other vegetable fiber, or of which cotton or other vegetable fiber is the component material of chief value, and not otherwise specially provided for in this section, 30 per cent ad valorem.

322. Stockings, hose and half hose, selvaged, fashioned, narrowed, or shaped wholly or in part by knitting machines or frames, or knit by hand, including such as are commercially known as seamless stockings, hose and half hose, and clocked stockings, hose and half hose, all of the above composed of cotton or other vegetable fiber, or of which cotton or other vegetable fiber is the component material of chief value, finished or unfinished, 35 per cent ad valorem.

323. Men's and boys' gloves, knitted or woven, made of cotton or of which cotton is the component material of chief value, 35 per cent ad valorem.

324. Shirts and drawers, pants, vests, union suits, combination suits, tights, sweaters, corset covers, and all underwear of every description composed of cotton, or of which cotton is the component material of chief value, 35 per cent ad valorem.

325. Bone casings, garters, tire fabric, or fabric suitable for use in pneumatic tires, suspenders and braces, and tubing, any of the foregoing made of cotton or other vegetable fiber and India rubber, or of which cotton or other vegetable fiber is the component material of chief value; spindle banding, woven, braided, or twisted; lamp, stove, or candle wicking made of cotton or other vegetable fiber, or of which cotton or other vegetable fiber is the component material of chief value; loom harness, healds, or collets made of cotton or other vegetable fiber, or of which cotton or other vegetable fiber is the component material of chief value; boot, shoe, and corset lacings made of cotton or other vegetable fiber, or of which cotton or other vegetable fiber is the component material of chief value; labels for garments or other articles composed of cotton or other vegetable fiber, or of which cotton or other vegetable fiber is the component material of chief value; mats, matting, rugs, carpets, and carpeting made of cotton or other vegetable fiber, or of which cotton or other vegetable fiber is the component material of chief value, 35 per cent ad valorem. Laces, lace window curtains, and all other lace articles; napkins, wearing apparel, and all other articles made wholly or in part of lace or laces, or in imitation of lace; nets, nettings, veils, veillings, neck ruffings, ruchings, tuckings, flutings, quillings, embroideries, trimmings, braids, featherstitch braids, edgings, insertings, flouncings, galloons, gorings, bands, bandings, belts, belting, bindings, cords, ornaments, ribbons, tapes, webs, and webbing; wearing apparel and other articles or fabrics embroidered



in any manner, or tumbled, appliquéd, or scalloped, or from which threads have been drawn, cut, or punched to produce open work, ornamented or embroidered in any manner herein described; hemstitched or tuckered flouncings or skirtings; all of the foregoing, composed of cotton or of which cotton is the component material of chief value, 35 per cent ad valorem. Belting for machinery, made of cotton or other vegetable fiber, or of which cotton or other vegetable fiber is the component material of chief value, 30 per cent ad valorem.

326. Cotton table damask and manufactures of cotton table damask, or of which cotton table damask is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for in this section, 35 per cent ad valorem.

327. All articles made from cotton cloth, whether finished or unfinished, and all manufactures of cotton, or of which cotton is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for in this section, 35 per cent ad valorem.

328. All artificial or imitation silk or artificial or imitation horsehair, by whatever name known or by whatever process made, and all fabrics and articles composed wholly or in chief value of artificial or imitation silk, or artificial or imitation horsehair, shall be subject to the same rates of duty as like articles or manufactures made of cotton.

Sec. 2. The act approved August 5, 1909, entitled "An act to provide revenue, equalize duties, and encourage the industries of the United States, and for other purposes," is hereby amended as follows: Strike out the word "cotton" whenever used in Schedule J, entitled "Schedule J. Flax, Hemp, and Jute, and Manufactures of."

Strike out all of paragraph 350.

Strike out all of paragraph 405.

Sec. 3. That on and after the day when this act shall go into effect all goods, wares, and merchandise previously imported, and hereinbefore enumerated, described, and provided for, for which no entry has been made, and all such goods, wares, and merchandise previously entered without payment of duty and under bond for warehousing, transportation, or any other purpose, for which no permit of delivery to the importer or his agent has been issued, shall be subjected to the duties imposed by this act and no other duty, upon the entry or the withdrawal thereof.

Sec. 4. That all acts and parts of acts in conflict with the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby, repealed. This act shall take effect and be in force on and after the 1st day of October, 1911.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment in the nature of a substitute.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, the amendment which I have offered proposes reductions in existing duties, and, on the whole, reductions less than those proposed in the House bill. It is well for us, Mr. President, at the outset of whatever discussion there may be before the final vote is taken in Committee of the Whole, to speak plainly.

The Democrats, contending for a reduction of the tariff to a revenue basis, are in control of the House of Representatives; they are not in control of the Senate; they are a minority here; and they can not hope to enforce upon this body a tariff bill based upon a tariff for revenue principle. They have had the opportunity to demonstrate in the House of Representatives the line to which they would reduce the tariff if they controlled both branches of Congress. They have sent to the United States Senate a bill revising the cotton schedule. It comes here to a body in which there is a diversity of views. The Democrats are in the minority; the Republicans are in the majority; but upon the tariff question the Republicans are divided. A majority of the Republicans in the United States Senate would not—and I think I do not misrepresent their position—make any reduction in the duties as they are fixed by the Payne-Aldrich law. There are a few Republicans here, 12 or 13, who believe that the increased duties made in the tariff revision of 1909 were a violation of the Republican platform pledges; who believe that tariff duties should in no case be greater than the difference in the cost of production here and abroad; taking into consideration always the differences existing in the condition of labor in this country as compared to that of competing foreign countries.

Capital can well take care of itself, but the laborer is powerless, is helpless, and upon him falls the first tariff reductions that go below the line of the difference in the cost of production here and abroad. Capital is strong enough to protect itself always. If anybody suffers it is the laborer. Believing, as the group of men in the Senate called Progressives believe, that a tariff is necessary to the preservation of the higher condition of life which surrounds labor in this country as compared with competing countries, we can not consent, Mr. President, to a reduction of tariff duties below what we believe a safe margin, measuring the difference in the cost of production here and abroad.

That difference in cost is chiefly, almost wholly I believe, the difference in the labor cost. It is not so great as has been represented. The data bearing upon this point has been largely furnished heretofore by interested parties. During the consideration of tariff bills they have appeared before the congressional committees and, as a rule, their statements as to the difference in the cost of labor in this and the competing point abroad have been accepted.

Mr. President, two years ago I was amazed to find that many of the same statistics that had been used before the McKinley Ways and Means Committee, of which I was a member, away back in 1889 and 1890, were given weight in the last Congress

in the hearings before the House committee; and yet the wage scale of foreign labor has been steadily advancing through all those years. But, Mr. President, the most authentic information available bearing on the question proves that there is a difference in labor cost. The report of the Moseley Commission, which visited this country a few years ago—a commission composed of representatives of the different industries of Great Britain, disinterested men, who themselves worked in the factories and who were sent here on a tour of inspection—shows that the difference in labor cost measures the difference in production cost in this and competing countries. Recognizing this difference the progressive Republicans on this side can not consent to a tariff reduction which cuts below the line fixed by such information as we have at the present time.

I confess that this is not all that can be said with reference to the cost of production. Many complex questions enter into an accurate determination of production cost, and it is for that reason that progressive Republicans here and in the other branch of Congress contended in the last session and have urged for years the establishment of a tariff commission, clothed with adequate power, a permanent nonpartisan commission composed of experts competent to determine the question. But, as I say, Mr. President, we know from the information that is available that in order to protect the laborer of this country we must preserve a line of difference. The Republicans upon this side, standing for tariff reductions—in so far as we have offered amendments reducing tariff schedules—have sought to frame them in the light of the best information existent at the present time. We believe that we have done that; and it finds us on a different tariff level than that fixed by the House of Representatives.

Mr. President, first of all let us consider our responsibility to the public. It is to be determined here within the next hour or two whether the Democrats and the progressive Republicans can agree upon some measure that will offer relief to the people of this country upon the cotton schedule and such additions to it as we may be able to make. The Democrats have demonstrated their position according to principle on the bill which they have passed through the Democratic House of Representatives and now before the Senate. They can go to the country and say, "These are the tariff reductions which we would give the people if we had the majority power in both branches of Congress. The bill we have passed in the House of Representatives indicates the level at which we would fix duties upon our first tariff revision, but being a minority in the Senate we could accomplish no legislation excepting as we joined with those who were in favor of reducing the present high duties, and thus did our part toward lifting some of the burdens from the people of this country."

Mr. President, the Democrats have demonstrated their adherence to the tariff principle. The progressive Republicans have their principle, and must demonstrate here on this floor and in their vote upon this schedule, their adherence to that principle. And we ask you to join with us and to support this great reduction provided for in the amendment which I have submitted, a reduction which in round numbers amounts to 48 per cent below existing duties. In view of the Democratic platform which pledged, as I remember it, gradual tariff reductions, you would be entirely consistent, it seems to me, in giving your support to this very material reduction in the existing duties of the cotton schedule.

Mr. President, I would not mislead any of my friends upon the Democratic side. In my amendment I have not sought to effect a compromise between a tariff for revenue and a protective tariff. I have no duty fixed in this proposed amendment lower than what I believe will be necessary to measure the difference represented in the level of the conditions surrounding labor in this and competing foreign countries.

Now, I wish to speak more definitely as to the amendment proposed.

According to the preliminary report of the Census Bureau for 1910 the value of products, exclusive of knit goods and hosiery, manufactured in the cotton industry was \$616,297,000, as against \$442,451,000 in 1905 and \$332,806,000 in 1900, or an increase of 85 per cent during the last decade and nearly 40 per cent during the last five years.

The cotton industry in this country has enjoyed such protection of its markets that it has gone on and on expanding and filling the field of production until in 10 years it shows an increase of 85 per cent.

The wages paid out in the cotton industry in the year 1909 were \$129,768,088. That is to say, the labor cost constituted 21 per cent of the total cost of the products. This bears out the generally accepted estimate that the labor cost does not exceed 25 per cent of the total cost of cotton goods. With free



raw material, even if providing for a protection of 100 per cent on the labor cost, this could not justify a duty higher than 25 per cent ad valorem.

For the reasons which I indicated when discussing my amendment to the woolen schedule I propose in the amendment that I offer at this time to err on the safe side and to give the manufacturer the benefit of any doubt, thus preventing the possibility of too sudden a change in the condition surrounding the cotton manufacturing industry.

Even if we knew the exact line of difference in the American and foreign production cost, with the excessive duties we have maintained in this country so many years, it might produce too great a transition and result in too great a shock at one step to make the complete reduction necessary to come to the proper level of duties. But I do not think there should be any extended interval between these reductions, and I think we should act with all possible haste, considering economic and financial conditions in this country. Reductions in duties should be made step by step until we reach a basis measuring the exact difference in the cost of production.

The amendments submitted by me, therefore, are designed to provide for a duty of 20 per cent ad valorem on cotton yarns and thread; 20 per cent on unbleached cotton cloth; 21 per cent on bleached; 22 per cent on dyed, printed, and otherwise finished cotton cloth, and 35 per cent ad valorem on manufactured articles made from cotton cloth.

The present average rate on cotton yarns and thread is a fraction over 32 per cent, representing a range of from 10 per cent to 76 per cent. The rate proposed would, therefore, result in an average reduction of 12 per cent ad valorem. Thus the effect of the proposed amendment would be to raise the duty on certain kinds of yarn, and to lower it on many kinds of which this country produces but little, if at all. In the case of the large and prosperous mills which spin their own yarn, the change in the duty will have no effect, since they are not obliged to buy their yarn in the market. As regards the smaller mills and most of the knitting mills which buy their yarns in the market, the reduction of 12 per cent ad valorem of the average duty on yarns should be of advantage. There is no reason why it should affect detrimentally the interests of the yarn spinners, since the proposed rate is more than sufficient to cover the difference in the cost of production in this country and abroad.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910, we imported less than \$10,000,000 worth of cotton cloth of all kinds and exported over \$20,000,000 worth. The cloth exported was sold in oriental and South American countries in competition with England, Germany, and other leading European countries under conditions of absolute equality where the American manufacturers had no tariff to protect them from the competition of those countries. It can not be contended that the American manufacturer, protected by a duty of 22 per cent ad valorem on the finished cloth, in addition to the cost of freight which the foreign manufacturer has to bear in shipping his goods to this country, and by his proximity to the domestic consumer, his knowledge of his tastes, and complete command of the market, can be in the slightest danger of losing the American market to foreign competitors.

The average duty under the present act on cotton cloth is a fraction over 43 per cent. The proposed rates, speaking of the one item in the bill, would represent an average reduction of 21 per cent ad valorem. The loss in revenue under the proposed rates, on the basis of the importations for the year 1910, would amount to less than \$900,000 in the case of cloth and some \$200,000 for thread and yarn, or a total loss of \$1,100,000, or about one-third of 1 per cent of the total revenue collected from customs.

The adoption of the proposed amendment introducing an ad valorem rate for all cotton cloths would eliminate at one stroke the complex cotton-cloth schedule which has given rise to endless litigation in the past, involving the Government and the importers in the expenditure of millions of dollars, all of which is ultimately paid by the people of the country. It would expedite and simplify the collection of the revenue. The greater part of the present litigation over customs matters is caused by disputes over textile schedules, and especially the cotton schedule.

Coming down to the details of the amendments proposed:

Paragraph 313 is to be greatly simplified by providing for a duty of 20 per cent ad valorem on cotton card laps, roping, silver, roving, and cotton thread, and yarns of all kinds. This eliminates paragraph 314 of the present act.

The exceedingly complicated classification of cotton cloth provided for in paragraphs 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, and 320 is

to be done away with by the substitution of a simple provision which reads as follows in the proposed amendment:

Paragraph 314. Cloth made of cotton, or of which cotton is the component material of chief value, not bleached, 20 per cent ad valorem; bleached, 21 per cent ad valorem; dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, 22 per cent ad valorem.

Paragraph 321 (new paragraph 316), referring to cloth composed of cotton and silk, but chiefly of cotton, is to be changed to provide a duty of 35 per cent ad valorem. This duty is to apply to articles containing silk in which cotton is the component material of chief value. If the silk added to it even as a minor element considerably raises its value, the duty will be correspondingly raised since the application of the ad valorem rate will automatically result in a much higher specific duty on this article than that on cloth composed entirely of cotton. In the second place, raw silk is admitted as freely to this country as is raw cotton. No question, therefore, of a compensatory duty is involved in this item. In the third place, the duty I propose would be uniform with the other rates of the cotton schedule.

Paragraph 322 (new paragraph 317) relates to handkerchiefs and mufflers composed of cotton, or of which cotton is the component material of chief value.

"Handkerchiefs" is but another form of cloth, and there is no reason why it should be subject to a different rate of duty than cloth. The present average ad valorem equivalent on handkerchiefs, according to the report of the Bureau of Statistics, from which I have already quoted, is 59 per cent. The proposed duty would therefore amount to a reduction of 29 per cent ad valorem, which is more than justified in the light of the insignificant importations, which amounted to \$453,000 in round numbers in 1910. The amended paragraph also provides for a duty of 35 per cent on handkerchiefs and mufflers embroidered or trimmed with lace.

Paragraph 323 of the present act, which provoked so much indignation at the time of the enactment of the present tariff by providing for extra duties on mercerized cloth, extra duties for so-called lappets, or extra filling threads in forming a figure on the cloth, is to be entirely eliminated. With the tariff placed on an ad valorem basis, there is no necessity for specific provision to that effect. If the presence of lappets or mercerization increases the value of the cloth the same ad valorem rate will automatically yield a larger duty, as the value of the cloth is increased.

Paragraph 324 (new paragraph 318) which, in the present act, provides for a duty of 50 per cent ad valorem on clothing and wearing apparel made of cotton, is to be changed by providing for a duty of 35 per cent ad valorem, resulting in a reduction of 15 per cent ad valorem, or 30 per cent below the present duty.

Again, what I have said elsewhere as to the automatic increase of the duty under the ad valorem system with the increase in the value of the article on which it is imposed, applies in this case.

The same consideration applies to other manufactures of cotton, such as plushes, velvets, curtains, and tapestries, which are dealt with in paragraphs 319 and 320 in the proposed amendment.

We now come to hosiery, which in the present tariff act is provided for in paragraph 327, imposing a duty of 30 per cent ad valorem, and in paragraph 328, imposing various specific rates on hosiery classified according to value.

My amendment calls for a uniform duty of 35 per cent ad valorem on all hosiery under paragraph 328 (new paragraph 322) and leaves unchanged the 30 per cent duty under paragraph 327 (new paragraph 321).

Mr. President, I do not object to conversation in the Chamber, if it is just in a little lower tone; and I ask the Chair to suggest to Senators who are conversing that they speak in a little lower tone.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair thinks that is a very considerate suggestion on the part of the Senator from Wisconsin, and it should be complied with. All Senators desiring to carry on conversation kindly do so in the lowest possible tone of voice.

Mr. BORAH. Or not at all.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Or not at all.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. The report of the census for 1909 shows that in hosiery, as in the case of other cotton goods, the wages do not exceed 25 per cent of the total value of the product. The proposed rate of 35 per cent ad valorem should therefore prove as amply protective in the case of hosiery as in that of cloths and other cotton goods. The same consideration applies to gloves, shirts, and other knitted underwear, for which I have provided in the amendment, under paragraphs 323 and 324.



Paragraph 330 of the present act (new paragraph 325), relating to a great variety of cotton wares and specialties, has retained on the whole the wording of that paragraph, but I have substituted a uniform duty of 35 per cent ad valorem on all articles, except belting for machinery, made of cotton or of which cotton is the component material of chief value, on which the present act imposes a duty of 30 per cent ad valorem and which I have retained intact.

To the articles already contained under the present wording of that paragraph I have added a provision that rugs, carpets, and mats made of cotton or other vegetable fiber, or of which cotton or other vegetable fiber is the component material of chief value, shall be dutiable at 35 per cent ad valorem. At present these goods are provided for in paragraph 393 of the woolen schedule, where they do not logically belong, subject to a duty of 50 per cent ad valorem.

The proposed rate will therefore result in a reduction of 15 per cent ad valorem, or 30 per cent below the present rate. In addition to these, the amended paragraph enumerates specifically lace and articles made of or trimmed with lace and various trimmings and embroideries all made of cotton or in chief value of cotton to be dutiable at 35 per cent ad valorem. Under the present act these articles are dutiable under paragraphs 349 and 350 of the flax schedule at 60 per cent and 70 per cent ad valorem. There is no reason why goods made of cotton should be tucked away in the flax schedule, along with similar articles made of linen and silk. So far as the proposed rate of 35 per cent ad valorem is concerned, it is more than ample as a protection measure, if it is considered that the census of 1905 shows that the entire labor cost in the manufacture of lace is equal to 26 per cent of the total cost of manufacture of lace. In other words, the proposed rate, though cutting the present rates in half, is 9 per cent in excess of the total labor cost and exceeds by much more than that the difference in cost at home and abroad.

Paragraph 331 (new paragraph 326). For the reasons explained in connection with the other cotton goods, the present duty of 40 per cent on cotton table damask is reduced to 35 per cent in the proposed amendment of that paragraph.

The present duty of 45 per cent ad valorem on all manufactures of cotton provided for in paragraph 332 of the present act is likewise reduced to 35 per cent in paragraph 327 in the proposed amendments.

Finally, new paragraph 328 provides for the imposition of the same rate of 35 per cent ad valorem on all goods made of artificial or imitation silk or imitation horsehair. Neither imitation silk nor imitation horsehair belong logically to the silk schedule, to which they have been attached under the Payne-Aldrich Act in paragraph 405. It is more logical to class them with cotton, as they are made of a cheap fiber known as cellulose, artificially derived from wood or straw, and are made for people who can not afford to buy real silk.

It is just that thing, Mr. President, that is bringing the whole protective tariff system to the verge of destruction. Some of the worst enemies of a legitimate protective tariff are to be found within the Republican Party—the men who have imposed upon the people of this country exorbitant and extortionate duties, resorting to every trick of language in framing tariff schedules as to conceal here and there provisions that result in enriching manufacturers at the expense of the people of this country.

The transfer of these goods to the cotton schedule involves the repeal of paragraph 405, which is provided for in section 6 of the proposed amendment.

Without attempting to revise the flax schedule at this time, the overhauling of the cotton schedule makes it imperative to eliminate from the flax schedule all the provisions which subject cotton goods to duties originally meant for articles made of linen. Section 6 of my proposed amendment provides for striking out the word "cotton" wherever used in the flax schedule. This provision along with the amendments to the cotton schedule which I have proposed will restore all goods made of cotton or of which cotton is the component material of chief value to the cotton schedule, known as Schedule I, where they belong.

The only other change proposed by me to Schedule J, or the flax schedule, is to strike out entirely paragraph 350, which provides for a duty of 70 per cent on all laces and embroideries made on the Lever or Gothrough machines. This provision was not contained in any of our older tariffs. Under the Dingley tariff all laces were subject to certain duties irrespective of the machines on which they were made. Neither the bill as introduced by Mr. Payne in the House nor as originally reported to the Senate by Mr. Aldrich contained that paragraph. At a later stage, however, it was inserted, providing for a duty of

70 per cent on laces made on the Lever and Gothrough machines, as against 60 per cent on those made on other machines or by hand, and an additional protection was offered to manufacturers of lace under paragraph 197, putting the Lever and Gothrough lace-making machines on the free list up to January 1, 1911. During the 17 months the machines have remained on the free list nearly three million dollars' worth of these machines were imported by American lace makers, but the extra duty of 10 per cent ad valorem over and above the duty on lace made on other machines or by hand still remains. There is no reason why extra protection should be granted on lace made on a machine which saves more labor than other machines. If anything, the duty should be less. The only favor the manufacturers can reasonably ask for is to be given access to these machines, which are not made in this country.

Mr. President, the changes which I have proposed with respect to flax and silk are not found in the pending House bill. It is a matter which, I presume, chanced to be overlooked there.

Now, summing up the proposed changes in just a few words, the average ad valorem rate on all cotton goods, including artificial silk, is to be reduced under the proposed amendments from 55.59 per cent under the present act to 28.94 per cent, representing a reduction of 26.65 per cent ad valorem and over 52 per cent below the present rate. It is difficult to estimate the effect these reductions would have upon the revenue derived by the Government from these sources. A reduction of duty may result in an increase of importations which will not only offset the reduction in rate but bring in a larger revenue than the old higher rate did. Of course this is not always the case, since the manufacturers may reduce their price to the consumer and thereby prevent increased importations from abroad. What usually happens and what would probably happen if the proposed amendments were adopted would be a combination of both conditions, and it is impossible to foretell what the ultimate effect upon the revenue would be.

As against a possible loss of revenue to the Government, what benefit awaits the consumer as a result of the proposed changes in duties?

I arrive at this reduction in the following manner: I have computed the foreign value, assuming that the domestic price was increased by the amount of the duty. Adding to the amount of our domestic production of cotton manufactures in 1909, as given by the Census Bureau, the amount of imports for the same year, and deducting from that the amount of our exports, we have a net consumption of cotton manufactures valued at \$839,000,000. The proposed reduction of duty under the cotton schedule is 26.65 per cent ad valorem. Assuming that the price to the consumer is to be reduced to the same extent, this would give a reduction to the consumer of over \$150,000,000.

Now, Mr. President, that, stated roughly, is the effect of the amendment which I propose. I think it has been rather a hopeful sign to the people of this country that after the Democratic Party had demonstrated its party principle in the House of Representatives as on the wool schedule, it joined in the Senate with those who stood ready to make reductions and go as low as they could possibly go in order to give the largest measure of relief attainable to the people of this country. I believe that the action of the Senate on the woolen schedule met with the approval of all right-thinking people in this country.

But, Mr. President, I regret that as we approach the consideration of the cotton schedule a different condition appears in the Senate. Woolen manufacture lies principally in the North—cotton principally in the South. A majority of the mills of this country are in the South.

Mr. OVERMAN. Not the spindles.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. More than half of the cotton mills of this country, as shown by the census, are located in the South.

Mr. OVERMAN. I admit that, but I spoke as to the spindles.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I speak as to the mills.

Mr. OVERMAN. That is, as to the number of mills?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Yes, sir; I am giving the number of mills.

Mr. OVERMAN. But not as to the spindles.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I heard no complaint, Mr. President, from anyone upon the Democratic side that we were making too great haste in reduction of the duties upon woolens. I heard no suggestion, sir, from anyone upon the Democratic side that we were not taking account of the cost of chemicals, in so far as chemicals are involved in the manufacture of woolens, and that there should be reductions in the chemical schedule at the same time and as a part of the reductions in the woolen schedule.

Mr. WARREN. Will the Senator allow an interruption?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Certainly.

Mr. WARREN. I will ask the Senator if, in his wide experience in regard to these matters of wool and cotton, to which he has evidently given great attention, the woolen manufacturer does not have to use a larger proportion or a larger quantity in cost of chemicals than the cotton manufacturer in producing his product?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I think, Mr. President, there is no doubt about that.

Mr. WARREN. It commences with the scouring of the wool and goes all the way through, and yet no effort in this direction was made to protect the woolen manufacturer.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. It goes clear through the whole process. Now, Mr. President, I do not propose to indulge in strictures. But I appeal to the Democratic side to support the proposed change in the cotton schedule exactly as you supported the wool schedule as a practical legislative proposition, notwithstanding the fact that there are in Alabama 51 cotton mills, in Georgia 116, in North Carolina 281, and in South Carolina 147. Out of a total of 1,323 cotton mills in this country there are 673, or more than one-half of them, located in Southern States.

Mr. President, I hope when the final vote is taken that the record of the Senate will not show the attitude of the Democratic Party to be different with respect to tariff affecting industries located in the South than their position regarding industries located chiefly in the North. We have an opportunity to make reductions here that will greatly relieve the people of this country from the extortionate duties imposed upon them under the Payne-Aldrich law—never justified, as we contend.

Mr. President, I appeal to the patriotism of Senators on this floor to unite upon some basis which will in a measure remove these excessive tariff duties.

Mr. OVERMAN. If the Senator has it, he will give the whole number of spindles.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. The data furnished to me by the Census Bureau is as follows:

The number of cotton mills in the United States, according to the latest returns made to the Census Office, was 1,323 in the year 1909. Of these 673, or more than one-half, were located in the Southern States. The cotton mills located in the Southern States are as follows:	
Alabama	51
Arkansas	2
Georgia	116
Kentucky	4
Louisiana	2
Maryland	16
Mississippi	14
North Carolina	281
South Carolina	147
Tennessee	17
Texas	13
Virginia	10

#### PRESIDENTIAL APPROVALS.

A message from the President of the United States, by Mr. Latta, executive clerk, announced that the President had approved and signed the following acts:

On August 16, 1911:

S. 144. An act to legalize a bridge across the Pend Oreille River, in Stevens County, Wash.;

S. 850. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to legalize and establish a pontoon railway bridge across the Mississippi River at Prairie du Chien, and to authorize the construction of a similar bridge at or near Clinton, Iowa," approved June 6, 1874;

S. 1627. An act to authorize the construction, maintenance, and operation of a bridge across and over the Arkansas River, and for other purposes;

S. 2578. An act to authorize the Chicago, Lake Shore & Eastern Railway Co. to construct a bridge across the Calumet River, in the State of Indiana;

S. 2932. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury, in his discretion, to sell the old post-office and courthouse building at Charleston, W. Va., and, in the event of such sale, to enter into a contract for the construction of a suitable post-office and courthouse building at Charleston, W. Va., without additional cost to the Government of the United States; and

S. 3152. An act extending the time of payment to certain homesteaders in the Rosebud Indian Reservation, in the State of South Dakota.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by J. C. South, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4413) to place on the free list agricultural implements, cotton bagging, cotton ties, leather, boots and shoes, fence wire, meats, cereals, flour, bread, timber, lumber, sewing machines,

salt, and other articles; recedes from its amendment to the amendment of the Senate No. 8, and agrees to the same; and recedes from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate Nos. 5 and 7, with amendments, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

#### THE FREE LIST.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the amendments of the House of Representatives to the amendments of the Senate Nos. 5 and 7 to the bill (H. R. 4413) to place on the free list agricultural implements, cotton bagging, cotton ties, leather, boots and shoes, fence wire, meats, cereals, flour, bread, timber, lumber, sewing machines, salt, and other articles, which were, in amendment No. 5, line 4, to strike out the word "corn," and in amendment No. 7, line 4, to strike out the word "corn."

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I move that the Senate concur in the amendments.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. HEYBURN subsequently said: Mr. President, an hour ago, when the amendments to what is known as the farmers' free-list bill came from the House of Representatives and were presented to the Senate for its action, there was no roll call or demand for a roll call. I merely rise to register myself against the action that was taken, having had no opportunity to vote upon the question.

#### NEW MEXICO AND ARIZONA.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. I am directed by the Committee on Territories to report a joint resolution for the admission of the Territories of New Mexico and Arizona as States into the Union upon an equal footing with the original States.

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 57) to enable the people of New Mexico to form a constitution and State government and be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, and to enable the people of Arizona to form a constitution and State government and be admitted into the Union upon an equal footing with the original States, was read twice by its title.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The joint resolution will be placed on the calendar.

#### THE COTTON SCHEDULE.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 12812) to reduce the duties on manufactures of cotton.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, after what has transpired here this morning, as far as I am concerned, I do not propose to leave any possible implication that, if an arrangement was made with Senators upon the other side who are opposed to tariff reduction by the terms of which they were to absent themselves from the Chamber to the end that amendments might be adopted and the cotton bill finally killed, such arrangement was made with my knowledge or consent. I do not know what may have taken place, but I say to the progressive Republicans, and I say to the stand-pat Republicans and to the country, that so far as the Democrats are concerned—and I speak for every man on this side of the Chamber who attended our conferences—no such agreement or arrangement was authorized. Speaking for myself, if an agreement of the character indicated was entered into, I distinctly and unequivocally repudiate it.

I have noticed for some time in one of the Washington daily papers an attempt to fasten the name "the unholy alliance" upon the Democrats and the progressive Republicans. That statement, I presume, is based upon the fact that we have voted together in some instances when we had to vote together in order to accomplish anything. I never make complaint at the witticism of a newspaper writer, but I want to say now that if the press is looking for something in the nature of a real, simon-pure, blown-in-the-bottle, all-wool-and-a-yard-wide unholy alliance, it would be found in a combination between any living Democrat and those who are willing to perpetuate the enormities of the Payne-Aldrich tariff law.

I trust nothing of this kind has transpired; I trust that the Senator from Kansas and the Senator from California are mistaken in their inferences, and that in fact there has been no attempt made to kill this cotton bill by loading it down with any kind of amendments intended to kill it.

Mr. BRISTOW. Mr. President—

The VICE PRESIDENT. Will the Senator from Missouri yield to the Senator from Kansas?

Mr. REED. I do; certainly.

Mr. BRISTOW. I desire to say to the Senator from Missouri that there is no possible mistake on my part. There are a number of Senators here who heard the conversation, and heard other Senators state why they were abstaining from voting.



Mr. REED. The Senator from Kansas will pardon me, but I prefer to pass on without further reference to this very unpleasant subject.

Mr. President, what seems to me to be the plain duty of this Congress is to remain here in session and revise every schedule of the tariff with due deliberation, with the extremest care, but with a fixed determination to finish the work, and to do it at the present session of Congress. I say now to those Senators who pay me the compliment of their attention that the difficulty confronting us at this hour arises largely from the anxiety to quit a job when that job is half finished. It is true the President called this extra session because he wanted to have passed a reciprocity bill with Canada, but it is also true that the moment we were convened in session the responsibility devolved upon the two branches of Congress to perform their duty to the public with reference to any public business.

Every man who has studied the tariff at all knows that you can scarcely touch one schedule without making it necessary to revise other schedules. So every man understands that when we changed the tariff relations between ourselves and the Dominion of Canada it became necessary as a matter of justice and equity that we should go further and pass other measures as a complement to the reciprocity bill.

That meant, Mr. President, the enactment of the free list. Every man who voted for the free list knew that as he had put certain articles of manufacture upon the free list he ought to go further and at least reduce the tariff upon those materials used by the manufacturer, whose goods had been placed upon the free list. So having "put our hands to the plow" it was our duty to go on "without turning back."

Now, Mr. President, having accomplished a part of the work, anxiety to get away from this Chamber, to seek the cool lakes of the North or the seashores of the East, the desire to be relieved from labor that has, of course, been burdensome, is leading Members to undertake at this time to interfere with what they would otherwise have considered the orderly course of procedure.

Had we all been willing to remain, this is what would have occurred: The cotton bill would have reached here in due course. There would have been the certainty that it would be followed by other bills from the House. A bill reducing the steel and iron schedule would have arrived in due course. We would have known absolutely that it would be followed by a bill reducing the tariff upon chemicals. That would have arrived here in due course, and we would have known that it would be followed by other bills reaching all the other schedules of the tariff. And so we could have well sat here upon the Democratic side and asked the Democrats to support these House measures as they came, and insisted that the insurgent Republicans should do no more than to amend each measure so as to increase the tariff to a point where they could vote for the bill. They would have had no right to add to it other schedules and matters foreign to the subject matter of the bill before us.

But in order to get away, in order that we may lay down our duties, we are willing here now to add to the cotton bill a large number of schedules that ought to have received the distinct and careful consideration of each House and that ought to have been passed as separate measures. I protest against these methods. I protest against adjournment. I call upon every man who loves his country better than he considers his own ease, who would rather serve his people than consult his own convenience, to stay here and finish this work—to finish it now.

We are told that the President proposes to veto all tariff legislation that may be presented at this session. I do not speak as one having authority, for I am not in the confidences of the Chief Executive, but I apprehend that no Senator will rise in this Chamber and say that William H. Taft has ever declared that he will veto every tariff bill passed at this session of Congress, because, sir, if he were to make that assertion he would place himself in a position before the American people which could not be defended and would not be justified in the forum of American conscience.

Why, sir, it has been said that the reason to be assigned in these threatened vetoes is not that the present tariff bill is perfect. If that were the President's position, he might issue such an ultimatum and stand upon it. We are informed that the President declares there shall be no revision until five men constituting the Tariff Board shall render their conclusions. That statement, in its last analysis, is equivalent to a White House decree that the House of Representatives, with its 391 Members, fresh from the people; the Senate, with its 92 Members, bearing the commissions of their States and of their people, all these who represent the sovereign people of the United States, into whose keeping the Constitution has consigned the welfare of this Republic, shall halt and stand dead still until five men appointed by a President shall return their findings upon a question of fact.

If the President takes that indefensible position, and persists in it; if he has the temerity to say to the legislative branch of the National Government, "You shall not act on these great public matters until the good will and the good time of a board composed of five men shall permit you to act," he will condemn himself. If he stubbornly persists in thus placing a mere board above Congress, and refuses to allow the representatives of the Nation to proceed with the public business, such conduct would warrant his impeachment as the enemy of the American Constitution and the American Republic.

I, sir, give more credit to the President than to believe he will take so monstrous a position. If he does not, then what is our plain duty? It is to sit here in council and revise this tariff bill to the best of our ability; to send it to him schedule by schedule; and then, if he can send to us messages convincing us of our error, we will yield; or if he send to us a message that simply bars our progress on one reduction, we must stop on that one matter; but such a message furnishes no reason why we shall yield the duties, the prerogatives, and the rights of the Congress of the United States.

I have no patience with a man who will not fight until the last ditch on any proposition of right. I have nothing but contempt for any body of men who will go whining from the field of duty at the first sign of opposition.

Ah, there was a day, Mr. President, when men stood in this Chamber and in the other end of this Capitol who insisted that the legislative department of the Government was the department that created law and levied taxes. They stood here and contended without the permission of any President. They refused to surrender the rights of their people simply because a President dared to say them nay.

I appeal to the Democrats. You and I, sir, have gone up and down this country and on a thousand platforms have declared that the "special interests" wrote the Payne-Aldrich tariff law. We declared it to be a measure so iniquitous, so outrageous, so inexcusable, that it amounted to nothing more than legalized pocketpicking. We told the people they were the victims of this oppressive and dishonest scheme of plunder. We said to them, "If you do but give to us the badge of authority we will fight your battle for you." We did not say we will fight when the snow is on the ground and enlist for a winter campaign alone. We did not say we would contend only when the breezes were soft and sweet and scented with the breath of the flowers of springtime. We did not tell them we would be summer soldiers and sunshine patriots. We said we would stand and fight for them, and as they suffered we would suffer with them and contend for them to the end. And now you want to adjourn this body that you may go home to the fleshpots of your native States.

I say that, so far as I am concerned, I will vote to stay here until the people's wrongs are righted, even though this extra session should run into the regular session of next winter and that should extend until the law adjourns us on the 4th of March, 1913. Then I will be willing to quit and welcome the Democratic President, who shall come bearing deliverance in his hands.

There is another class of men who want to adjourn. They are those who are typified by the defendant of the criminal at the bar of justice. There has never been a lawyer yet who stood to defend a guilty wretch against the law's strong hand but always applied for a continuance. So the defenders of the Payne-Aldrich tariff law are asking for a continuance until next fall. These assign the flimsy pretext, the ridiculous pretense, that they can not possibly vote with intelligence until the Tariff Board shall shed upon the dark and shadowy questions of tariff schedules the light of its wondrous learning.

How did you vote before? Upon what information did you base your action when you plunged your hands deep into the pockets of the American people? Where is the information you then had that you do not now possess? What has wiped out the wondrous fund of knowledge that you then claimed to be masters of?

Why can you not do now as you did when you wrote the Payne-Aldrich bill—call in the protected manufacturers, have secret meetings with them, permit their experts to furnish you with information? You now admit this is the way the present tariff law was constructed. Why must you now wait for the Tariff Board? The answer is, because postponement of the day of trial means postponement of sentence, perhaps escape altogether. It also means the prolongation of the present scheme of legalized larceny. So you are asking for a continuance. And now they tell us the President, who denounced the woolen schedule of the Payne-Aldrich tariff law as an indefensible thing, insists we shall submit to being robbed and plundered for months, possibly years, longer in order that we may have the advice of a Tariff Board. We must not touch the



robber until alleged experts shall have advised us just how to take hold of his precious anatomy, lest we, peradventure, handle him too rudely.

So the President and all standpatters in chorus cry, "Softly, good friends, be gentle with the rogue."

Now, who are this Tariff Board? I would not cast a single reflection upon them. I trust and hope that they will bring to us some knowledge; and yet, sir, all they are for is to glean the facts. Not a single conclusion are they to draw. They are to find the cost of production here and the cost of production there; they are to ascertain the amount of goods that are manufactured here and the amount of goods manufactured there; and every single fact that they can glean lies at our door, and all men who have industry can acquire all this board will ever gather. When these five men are through with their labors, I venture the prediction that they will have found little we did not already know.

Ah, but some one says, we want to know the difference between the cost of production at home and abroad. That theory, my good insurgent friends, is one that you will find, like the will-o'-the-wisp, flees and flits before you. You will never overtake it. It will evade your grasp, lead you into an intellectual quagmire, and vanish from your bewildered vision. The reason for it lies in the great fundamental fact that the cost of production in one mill in this country is frequently greater than the cost of production in another mill just across. The great Senator—and I love to call him that, and I mean what I say in its most complimentary sense—from Wisconsin [Mr. LA FOLLETTE] has demonstrated that in the paper business there are mills in the United States that can far undersell the mills of Canada, and that there were other mills in the United States in which the cost of production mounted above the Canadian cost. Difference in cost of production! Where will you place it, sir, and upon what will you base it? Will you by law represent the difference there is between the incompetency of B and the competency of A, between the well-organized factory of C and the badly organized business of D? You certainly can not compensate for incapacity or lay a tribute on the people because some man employs bad machinery or bad business methods. You must not tax A because B is a fool.

If, then, we come to the question merely of wages, the difference between wages here and abroad, if we get down to that, the La Follette amendment will cover the difference, if difference there be, three or four times over. The present House bill will cover that alleged difference two or three times over. So in the House bill we have a bill that does, two or three times over, represent all of the honest difference in the cost of production here and in Europe there can possibly be.

I stand here for the House bill, and will unless and until it goes down in defeat. If it goes down in defeat, I say to you progressive Republicans on the other side, if I can not get you entirely into the church, clear up to the chancel rail, clear to the mourner's bench; if I can not put the light of the grace of God into your hearts so that you shall see your way clearly to the perfect truth, I am willing, though you are going but halfway along the road, to travel with you as far as you are going in the right direction.

Democrats, we will contend to the end for the House tariff bill. We will seek to substitute it for the Payne-Aldrich iniquity; but if we are defeated, we must then choose between the bill offered by the Senator from Wisconsin with its substantial reductions and the infamies of the present tariff law.

If across the back of my good friend the wicked lash of injustice is being laid a hundred times each day, I would like to save him all the pain and all the agony of every blow; yet if I can do no better than to reduce the size of the whip and the number of the lashes, I will do that in the interest of humanity and of my friend.

So, if I can not give the people complete relief by the enactment of a Democratic tariff measure, then I will give to them such measure of relief as is afforded by the bill proposed by the insurgent Republicans. Better a little water for a fainting man than none at all. I will not deny to hungry lips the loaf of bread which I can give because I am not able to set forth a feast. I would rather consent to the robber taking half my goods than be compelled to yield all I possess.

So, if an unjust tax is to be wrung from me, I prefer to pay a burden of 30 per cent rather than one three times as great.

Because certain amendments originally offered by insurgent Republicans and temporarily withdrawn by them were offered without their consent by other Senators, these insurgents and their confrères are threatening to vote against the very amendments they have advocated, and upon the passage of which their hearts are really set. Republicans—those of you who

are not like Ephraim, joined to your idols—I put this thing to you; I put it also to the Democrats; how can we hesitate to stand and do our duty, our whole duty, without petulance, without proceeding in temper to assassinate the measures we know are for the people's benefit? How can any of us refuse to vote for a proposition simply because it was presented by some other person than we desired to bring it forward? Can we refuse to support a good measure because the manner of its presentation clashed with our wishes and sense of good taste?

I appeal to insurgent Republicans and to Democrats to consider the fact that it has been admitted on this floor by a Republican member of the Finance Committee that for weeks the Republican members of that committee held secret sessions. It was admitted that at these secret sessions the men who were interested in the great protected industries were present. They were admitted in secret to construct a tariff bill in secret. They were admitted by the Republican portion of the committee, some of the members of which were directly and financially interested in making the tariff robbery as great as possible.

So, in secret, where no eye could observe their movements and no ear could hear their proceedings, they created a public law to be enforced against the public—the public which was not admitted and which was not permitted to be heard. They did all this in the darkness. Men love darkness rather than light because their deeds are evil. Behind locked doors the Republican members of the Finance Committee joined in conspiracy with the men interested in despoiling the people. These conspirators brought forth a bill that taxes every infant in its cradle, every corpse in its coffin, every woman in her home, every man toiling in the field, sweating at the anvil, or laboring at the forge. Shall we hesitate to remain here until we have destroyed this legislative fraud? Shall we go home and say: "We just got tired and concluded to quit"?

I am in favor of amending this bill by adding not only the steel, not only the sugar, not only the chemical, but the rubber schedule as well and all other schedules which afflict the American people; and sending them to the House of Representatives for its consideration.

I break no confidence when I say that it is the desire of the leaders of the other House that we shall do that thing. What will be wrought out there I do not know; but this I do know, that men, earnest in their purpose to relieve the American people, will try to bring out a result that we can justly enact into law.

So, I want to say in conclusion, that I join with the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. CLAPP] in saying, we can not afford to vote down good measures because they may have been offered in a way we do not like. I say to the Senator from Kansas [Mr. BRISTOW], who is my neighbor, and to the Senator from Iowa [Mr. CUMMINS], whom I admire, and who has made many a brave fight on this floor, you can not afford, because you do not like the way a thing is done, to refuse to do your duty by the people. I am sure the Democrats will do theirs.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HEYBURN in the chair). The question is on the substitute offered by the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. LA FOLLETTE] for the bill as amended.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Wisconsin asks for the yeas and nays.

Mr. OWEN. Mr. President, before the vote is taken, I wish to state briefly that I shall support the House bill. In the event of its defeat, I shall support the amendment proposed by the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. LA FOLLETTE].

I should deprecate seeing so many amendments put on this bill that it would lead to a loss of enough votes to prevent the passage of it. There is such a thing as loading down a bill until it will not float above water. I am willing to vote for proper reductions in any number that will receive a sufficient number of votes to be passed, but I think it is somewhat hazardous to put upon this cotton schedule, with the steel-schedule amendment, a series of schedules that may lose two or three votes here and there. For that reason I think it would be better not to load down the cotton schedule by too great a number of amendments. I desired to say that much before this vote was taken. I favor the amendments reducing the tariff on the steel schedule, sugar and rubber schedules, and will vote for them, but prefer supporting them as separate measures as to sugar and rubber.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a second to the demand for the yeas and nays by the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. LA FOLLETTE]?

The yeas and nays were ordered.



The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will call the roll.  
Mr. BACON. Mr. President, I want to make a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. BACON. I understand this is a vote upon the substitute offered by the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. LA FOLLETTE] for the bill as amended.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. A vote on the substitute.

Mr. BACON. For the entire bill?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. For the entire bill as amended. It was so held by the previous occupant of the chair.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, do I understand by that that if the motion of the Senator from Wisconsin is carried the work in the Senate in adding the metal schedule to the cotton schedule would be undone?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I will say, if I may be permitted, Mr. President, that if the amendment which I have offered in the nature of a substitute shall be carried there will then be offered the metal schedule.

Mr. WILLIAMS. But the metal schedule has already been adopted as an amendment to this bill.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Yes; but I will offer it.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Why can not the Senator from Wisconsin offer his substitute to consist of the cotton schedule as he prepared it and the metal schedule, so that the fate of the metal schedule will not be involved in it?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I do not think it will involve the fate of the metal schedule at all, Mr. President, if the course of procedure is taken which I anticipate will be taken and should my substitute amendment be adopted.

Mr. WILLIAMS. It seems to me that we will have to do the metal-schedule work over again later.

The Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. CURTIS (when his name was called). I desire to announce that I am paired with the junior Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HITCHCOCK].

Mr. CLAPP (when Mr. GRONNA's name was called). I desire to announce that the junior Senator from North Dakota [Mr. GRONNA] is necessarily absent from the Senate. If he were present, he would vote "yea."

Mr. CURTIS (when Mr. LODGE's name was called). I am requested to again announce that the senior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] is paired with the junior Senator from New York [Mr. O'GORMAN].

Mr. PERCY (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. McCUMBER], but I understand that, if present, he would vote "nay" on this proposition, and therefore I will vote. I vote "nay."

Mr. CLAPP (when Mr. POINDEXTER's name was called). The Senator from Washington [Mr. POINDEXTER] is paired with the junior Senator from Nevada [Mr. NIXON]. If the Senator from Washington were present, he would vote "yea."

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the junior Senator from Delaware [Mr. RICHARDSON]. I transfer that pair to the junior Senator from Maryland [Mr. SMITH], and will vote. I vote "nay."

Mr. REED (when Mr. STONE's name was called). I desire to again announce the unavoidable absence of the senior Senator from Missouri [Mr. STONE], occasioned by sickness. If he were present, he would vote "nay." I desire to state further that he is paired with the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. CLARK].

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. CUMMINS. I rise simply to announce that my colleague [Mr. KENYON] is unavoidably absent from the city. I make this announcement for the day.

Mr. CLAPP. I desire to announce that the junior Senator from California [Mr. WORKS] is unavoidably absent. If he were present, he would vote "yea."

The result was announced—yeas 10, nays 51, as follows:

## YEAS—10.

Borah	Brown	Cummins	La Follette
Bourne	Clapp	Dixon	
Bristow	Crawford	Jones	

## NAYS—51.

Bacon	Fletcher	Myers	Root
Bailey	Foster	Nelson	Shively
Bankhead	Gamble	Newlands	Simmons
Brandeggee	Guggenheim	Oliver	Smith, S. C.
Briggs	Heyburn	Overman	Smoot
Burnham	Johnson, Me.	Owen	Stephenson
Burton	Johnston, Ala.	Page	Swanson
Chamberlain	Kern	Paynter	Thornton
Chilton	Lea	Penrose	Warren
Clarke, Ark.	Lippitt	Percy	Watson
Culberson	Lorimer	Perkins	Wetmore
Cullom	Martin, Va.	Pomerene	Williams
Dillingham	Martine, N. J.	Reed	

## NOT VOTING—28.

Bradley	Gallinger	McLean	Smith, Mich.
Bryan	Gore	Nixon	Stone
Clark, Wyo.	Gronna	O'Gorman	Sutherland
Crane	Hitchcock	Poindexter	Taylor
Curtis	Kenyon	Rayner	Tillman
Davis	Lodge	Richardson	Townsend
du Pont	McCumber	Smith, Md.	Works

So Mr. LA FOLLETTE's amendment was rejected.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Are there further amendments to be offered to the pending bill as in Committee of the Whole? If not, the bill will be reported to the Senate.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the passage of the bill.

Mr. MARTIN of Virginia. On that question I ask for the yeas and nays.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. On the passage of the bill I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. CLAPP (when his name was called). I had intended in Committee of the Whole to vote for this bill, but to protect a pair which has been intrusted to me, I will vote "nay."

Mr. CURTIS (when Mr. LODGE's name was called). I wish to again announce that the senior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] is paired with the junior Senator from New York [Mr. O'GORMAN].

Mr. PERCY (when his name was called). I am paired with the senior Senator from North Dakota [Mr. McCUMBER]. In his absence I withhold my vote.

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina (when his name was called). I again announce my general pair with the junior Senator from Delaware [Mr. RICHARDSON] and the transfer of that pair to the junior Senator from Maryland [Mr. SMITH]. I vote "yea."

Mr. REED (when Mr. STONE's name was called). I desire again to announce the necessary absence of my colleague, the senior Senator from Missouri [Mr. STONE]. If he were present, he would vote "yea."

Mr. TAYLOR (when his name was called). I desire to again announce my pair with the junior Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BRADLEY]. As he is absent, I withhold my vote.

Mr. WATSON (when his name was called). I inquire if the senior Senator from New Jersey [Mr. BRIGGS] is recorded as having voted?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair is informed that he is not so recorded.

Mr. WATSON. I have a pair with that Senator, and therefore withhold my vote.

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. CURTIS. I desire to announce that I am paired with the junior Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HITCHCOCK]. If he were present, I should vote "nay."

Mr. NELSON. The senior Senator from North Dakota [Mr. McCUMBER] is paired with the senior Senator from Mississippi [Mr. PERCY]. If the Senator from North Dakota were present, he would vote "nay."

Mr. CUMMINS. Mr. President, I rise to a parliamentary inquiry. Certain Senators who are present in the Chamber did not answer to their names when they were called. I refer the Chair to Rule XII, which provides:

1. When the yeas and nays are ordered, the names of Senators shall be called alphabetically; and each Senator shall, without debate, declare his assent or dissent to the question, unless excused by the Senate.

I read from paragraph 2 of the same rule:

2. When a Senator declines to vote on call of his name, he shall be required to assign his reasons therefor, and having assigned them, the Presiding Officer shall submit the question to the Senate: "Shall the Senator, for the reasons assigned by him, be excused from voting?" which shall be decided without debate.

I do not pretend to be well versed in the construction of the rules of the Senate or in parliamentary law, but it seems to me the portions of the rules I have read apply directly and immediately to the case now before the Senate. I know, and the Chair knows, that there are Senators sitting here at this moment in full view of the Chair and in full view of the Senate who, when their names were called, did not answer and did not vote. I believe they ought to be required to state their reasons for not voting, and then it ought to be submitted to the Senate whether those reasons are or are not sufficient to excuse them. I suggest that point of order, if it be a point of order, before the conclusion of the roll call is announced.

Mr. WATSON. I see that the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. BRIGGS] is present. I therefore feel at liberty to vote.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will call the name of the Senator from West Virginia.

The Secretary called Mr. WATSON's name, and he voted "yea."

Mr. OWEN. I ask the Senator from Iowa [Mr. CUMMINS] to designate the Senators who are present and not voting.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair thinks the proper course to pursue is to call the names of all Senators who have not voted, and if the Chair's attention is called to the presence in the Chamber of a Senator whose name is called, the Chair will then request that Senator to vote—

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Will the Senator from Mississippi permit the Chair to finish his announcement? Or some Senator may make a motion, which would be in order, that the Senator be excused from voting.

Mr. WILLIAMS. A parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Mississippi will state it.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Is it in order to make a motion to excuse from voting all Senators who did not vote?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair thinks it would be, although that is a little out of the usual order.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Then, if it be in order, I make the motion now that all Senators who did not vote be excused from voting.

Mr. CUMMINS. I rise to a point of order.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. A parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. CUMMINS. Under the rule no Senator—

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President—

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Iowa will finish his point of order.

Mr. CUMMINS. Under the rule no Senator can be excused from voting until he has stated in the presence of the Senate his reasons for not voting.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The rule is explicit. The second clause of Rule XII says that when required to vote, the individual Senator shall assign his reasons, and that thereafter the Senate shall determine whether or not the reasons are sufficient. That rule being specifically invoked, the Chair thinks the motion of the Senator from Mississippi could hardly be entertained and that the proper course is for the Secretary to call the names of such Senators as did not vote.

Mr. PENROSE. Mr. President, this rule has never been invoked, so far as my experience goes in the Senate. I doubt whether there is a Member of this body who has not exercised his judgment as to whether he should vote or not on a measure.

As far as I am concerned, I did not vote, and I will state candidly that the reason why I did not was that I have concluded to leave this measure to the Democrats of this body and to the so-called insurgents to perfect it in any way they may desire.

The VICE PRESIDENT. When the name of the Senator from Pennsylvania is reached it will be for the Senate to determine whether the reasons the Senator has assigned are sufficient to excuse him from voting.

Mr. PENROSE. I shall ask the Senate to sustain me in those reasons when my name is called.

Mr. JONES. I desire to announce that my colleague [Mr. POINDEXTER] is unavoidably absent from the city. He is paired with the junior Senator from Nevada [Mr. NIXON]. If present, my colleague would vote "nay."

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will call the names of such Senators as did not answer to the roll call.

The Secretary called the name of Mr. BRADLEY.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair does not see the Senator from Kentucky in the Chamber.

The Secretary called the name of Mr. BRANDEGEE.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair does not see the Senator from Connecticut in the Chamber.

The Secretary called the name of Mr. BRIGGS.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair does not see the Senator from New Jersey in the Chamber.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. The Senator from New Jersey, whose name has just been called, was in the Chamber a moment ago, when the discussion as to whether Senators should be excused from voting or not arose. I think he has doubtless—

Mr. PENROSE. He was called out, I think.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Retired to the cloak room.

The VICE PRESIDENT. He is not in the Chamber. The Secretary will continue the roll call.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I would suggest that a messenger be sent to ask him to return to the Chamber and to meet his obligations here upon this important question.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair knows of no rule by which that can be accomplished.

Mr. WILLIAMS. That would be simply unheard of.

The VICE PRESIDENT. One moment. The Senator from Wisconsin has the floor.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I will say that I did not recall a rule under which that suggestion could be carried out, but I thought it pertinent to make the suggestion and let it go upon the record.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Mississippi.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I have said what I wanted to say. I regard that as unheard of.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will continue the roll call of absent Senators.

The Secretary called the name of Mr. BRYAN.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair does not see the Senator from Florida in the Chamber.

The Secretary called the name of Mr. CLARK of Wyoming.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. As heretofore announced by me, I am paired with the Senator from Missouri [Mr. STONE].

The VICE PRESIDENT. Shall the Senator from Wyoming, for the reasons assigned by him, be excused from voting? [Putting the question.] The "ayes" have it, and the Senator from Wyoming is excused from voting.

The Secretary called the name of Mr. CRANE.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Massachusetts is absent from the Chamber.

The Secretary called the name of Mr. CURTIS.

Mr. CURTIS. I announced, not when my name was called, but after the calling of the roll had been concluded, that I am paired with the junior Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HITCHCOCK]. If he were present, I would vote "nay." I made that announcement.

The VICE PRESIDENT. For the reasons assigned by the Senator from Kansas, shall he be excused from voting? [Putting the question.] The "ayes" have it, and the Senator from Kansas is excused from voting.

The Secretary called the name of Mr. DAVIS.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Arkansas is absent from the Chamber.

The Secretary called the name of Mr. DU PONT.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator is absent from the Chamber.

The Secretary called the name of Mr. GALLINGER.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from New Hampshire is absent from the Chamber.

Mr. BURNHAM. I wish to state that my colleague is necessarily absent, and is paired.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The absence of the Senator from New Hampshire from the city is well known to the Senate.

The Secretary called the name of Mr. GORE.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Oklahoma is absent from the Chamber.

The Secretary called the name of Mr. GRONNA.

The VICE PRESIDENT. It is well known that the Senator from North Dakota is absent from the city.

The Secretary called the name of Mr. GUGGENHEIM.

Mr. BRISTOW. Mr. President, I desire to say that when the point of order was made by the senior Senator from Iowa [Mr. CUMMINS] the Senator from Colorado [Mr. GUGGENHEIM] immediately left the Chamber.

The VICE PRESIDENT. That relieves the Chair from announcing his absence from the Chamber. The Secretary will continue the call.

The Secretary called the name of Mr. HITCHCOCK.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Nebraska is absent from the Chamber.

The Secretary called the name of Mr. KENYON.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Iowa is absent from the city.

The Secretary called the name of Mr. LODGE.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Massachusetts has been absent from the Chamber all day.

The Secretary called the name of Mr. LORIMER.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair does not see the Senator from Illinois in the Chamber.

The Secretary called the name of Mr. McCUMBER.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from North Dakota is absent from the city.

The Secretary called the name of Mr. McLEAN.

Mr. McLEAN. I announced earlier in the day that I have a pair with the junior Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. GORE], and I requested that that announcement should stand for the day.

The VICE PRESIDENT. For the reason assigned, shall the Senator from Connecticut be excused from voting? [Putting



the question.] The "ayes" have it, and the Senator from Connecticut is excused from voting.

The Secretary called the name of Mr. NIXON.

Mr. NIXON. I have a pair with the junior Senator from Washington [Mr. POINDEXTER].

The VICE PRESIDENT. For the reason assigned by the Senator from Nevada, shall he be excused from voting? [Putting the question.] The "ayes" have it, and the Senator from Nevada is excused from voting.

The Secretary called the name of Mr. O'GORMAN.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from New York is absent from the city.

Mr. ROOT. I should like to make a part of the record of this particular proceeding the statement of fact that my colleague [Mr. O'GORMAN] and the senior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] are paired.

The Secretary called the name of Mr. OLIVER.

Mr. OLIVER. Mr. President, I was here when the roll was called, and I did not answer to my name. I did so advisedly. I had been led to believe—and I think I am right—that if this bill should be defeated by a vote, the same course would be pursued with regard to it that was pursued a few weeks ago with respect to another important measure relating to the tariff—that is, a motion to reconsider would be entered and an endeavor would be made to reframe it.

I do not propose by any affirmative action to be a party to any such proceeding. I think I have a right not to vote upon this bill, and I ask the Senate to excuse me.

The VICE PRESIDENT. For the reasons assigned by the Senator from Pennsylvania shall he be excused from voting?

Mr. CUMMINS. Mr. President, I rise to a parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Iowa will state it.

Mr. CUMMINS. Is the question debatable?

The VICE PRESIDENT. It is not.

Mr. CUMMINS. I ask for the yeas and nays—

Mr. WILLIAMS. I make the point of order—

Mr. CUMMINS. Upon the question of excusing the Senator from Pennsylvania from voting.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Iowa asks for the yeas and nays upon the question whether the Senator from Pennsylvania shall be excused from voting.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will call the roll on the question, Shall the Senator from Pennsylvania for the reasons assigned by him be excused from voting?

The Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. FLETCHER (when Mr. BRYAN's name was called). As I before announced to-day, my colleague [Mr. BRYAN] is necessarily absent from the city, but in order that the record may be right on this proceeding, I repeat the statement that by a transfer he is paired with the Senator from Delaware [Mr. DU PONT].

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the senior Senator from Missouri [Mr. STONE]. I announced the pair earlier in the day, but owing to the fact that I was in the Chamber when the previous vote was taken, I desire to announce it again, and I withhold my vote for that reason.

Mr. CURTIS (when his name was called). I am paired with the junior Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HITCHCOCK], and therefore withhold my vote.

Mr. NIXON (when his name was called). I am paired with the junior Senator from Washington [Mr. POINDEXTER], and therefore I withhold my vote.

Mr. OLIVER (when his name was called). I presume I can be excused from voting on this question.

Mr. PERCY (when his name was called). I announce my pair with the senior Senator from North Dakota [Mr. McCUMBER].

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the junior Senator from Delaware [Mr. RICHARDSON]. I transfer the pair to the junior Senator from Maryland [Mr. SMITH], and will vote. I vote "yea."

Mr. TAYLOR (when his name was called). I have a pair with the junior Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BRADLEY].

Mr. WATSON (when his name was called). My pair is apparently absent from the Chamber. I therefore withhold my vote. I should like very much to excuse all Republicans from voting on all occasions.

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. CURTIS. The Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] is paired with the Senator from New York [Mr. O'GORMAN].

The result was announced—yeas 36, nays 15, as follows:

## YEAS—36.

Bacon	Dillingham	Martin, Va.	Root
Bankhead	Fletcher	Martine, N. J.	Simmons
Bourne	Foster	Myers	Smith, S. C.
Burnham	Gamble	Nelson	Swanson
Burton	Heyburn	Newlands	Thornton
Chilton	Johnson, Me.	Overman	Townsend
Clarke, Ark.	Johnston, Ala.	Paynter	Warren
Culberson	Jones	Penrose	Wetmore
Cullom	Lippitt	Perkins	Williams

## NAYS—15.

Borah	Clapp	Kern	Pomerene
Bristow	Crawford	La Follette	Reed
Brown	Cummins	Lea	Shively
Chamberlain	Dixon	Page	

## NOT VOTING—38.

Bailey	Gallinger	Nixon	Smoot
Bradley	Gore	O'Gorman	Stephenson
Brandeggee	Gronna	Oliver	Stone
Briggs	Guggenheim	Owen	Sutherland
Bryan	Hitchcock	Percy	Taylor
Clark, Wyo.	Kenyon	POINDEXTER	Tillman
Crane	Lodge	Rayner	Watson
Curtis	Lorimer	Richardson	Works
Davis	McCumber	Smith, Md.	
du Pont	McLean	Smith, Mich.	

So Mr. OLIVER was excused from voting.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will call the next name.

The Secretary called the name of Mr. PENROSE.

Mr. PENROSE. Mr. President, I withheld my vote because I have no interest in the pending legislation other than to hasten action upon it so that Congress may be enabled to adjourn at as early a date as possible and relieve the business interests of the country of the disturbance created by our continuance in session here.

I am opposed to all the tariff measures and amendments now pending or heretofore acted upon, and not belonging to the majority which in the last few weeks has had control of the tariff legislation in the Senate, I thought it logical and consistent to leave the perfection of the details of the measure to the majority of those Senators who have been in full control of tariff legislation.

Therefore, not being able to cast an intelligent vote at all, I withheld my vote.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is, Shall the Senator from Pennsylvania for the reasons assigned by him be excused from voting?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I ask for the yeas and nays on that.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Wisconsin asks for the yeas and nays. Is there a second? [After counting.] Ten Senators have seconded the demand—not a sufficient number. The yeas and nays are refused.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Some hands on this side were raised after the count had been made. I observed that myself, and I ask for a recount.

Mr. OLIVER. I submit a point of order.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Wisconsin challenging the count of the Chair, the Chair will again put the question.

Mr. OLIVER. I rise to a point of order.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Pennsylvania will state it.

Mr. OLIVER. The Senator from Wisconsin did not rise when he addressed the Chair.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The point of order is sustained. Is there a second to the demand for the yeas and nays. [After counting.] Not a sufficient number, and the yeas and nays are refused.

The question is, Shall the Senator from Pennsylvania for the reasons assigned by him be excused from voting? [Putting the question.] The "ayes" have it, and the Senator from Pennsylvania is excused from voting. The Secretary will call the next name.

The Secretary called the name of Mr. PERCY.

Mr. PERCY. I have a pair with the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. McCUMBER], as announced when my name was called.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Shall the Senator from Mississippi, for the reason assigned by him be excused from voting? [Putting the question.] The "ayes" have it, and the Senator from Mississippi is excused from voting.

The Secretary called the name of Mr. POINDEXTER.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Washington seems not to be in the Chamber.

The Secretary called the name of Mr. RAYNER.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Maryland is absent from the Chamber.

The Secretary called the name of Mr. RICHARDSON.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Delaware is absent from the Chamber.

The Secretary called the name of Mr. SMITH of Maryland.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Maryland seems not to be in the Chamber.

The Secretary called the name of Mr. SMITH of Michigan.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Michigan is not in the Chamber.

The Secretary called the name of Mr. SMOOT.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair fails to see the Senator from Utah in the Chamber.

The Secretary called the name of Mr. STEPHENSON.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair does not see the Senator from Wisconsin present.

The Secretary called the name of Mr. STONE.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Missouri is sick at his residence.

The Secretary called the name of Mr. SUTHERLAND.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Utah is out of the city.

The Secretary called the name of Mr. TAYLOR.

Mr. TAYLOR. As I have announced, I am paired with the junior Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BRADLEY], who is sick in his room in the city.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Shall the Senator from Tennessee for the reasons assigned by him be excused from voting? [Putting the question.] The "ayes" have it, and the Senator from Tennessee is excused from voting.

The Secretary called the name of Mr. TILLMAN.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from South Carolina is out of the city.

The Secretary called the name of Mr. TOWNSEND, and he answered "nay."

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Michigan votes "nay."

The Secretary called the name of Mr. WORKS.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair does not see the Senator from California in the Chamber.

Mr. CLAPP. Mr. President, it should be stated, I think, in connection with this call—

The VICE PRESIDENT. Let us first dispose of the Senator from California.

Mr. CLAPP. Yes.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from California is not present, and there need be no motion. The Secretary will recapitulate the vote.

The Secretary having recapitulated the vote, the result was announced—yeas 29, nays 24, as follows:

#### YEAS—29.

Bacon	Foster	Newlands	Smith, S. C.
Bailey	Johnson, Me.	Overman	Swanson
Bankhead	Johnston, Ala.	Owen	Thornton
Chamberlain	Kern	Paynter	Watson
Chilton	Lea	Pomerene	Williams
Clarke, Ark.	Martin, Va.	Reed	
Culberson	Martine, N. J.	Shively	
Fletcher	Myers	Simmons	

#### NAYS—24.

Borah	Clapp	Gamble	Page
Bourne	Crawford	Heyburn	Perkins
Bristow	Cullom	Jones	Root
Brown	Cummins	La Follette	Townsend
Burnham	Dillingham	Lippitt	Warren
Burton	Dixon	Nelson	Wetmore

#### NOT VOTING—36.

Bradley	Gallinger	McLean	Smith, Md.
Brandegee	Gore	Nixon	Smith, Mich.
Briggs	Gronna	O'Gorman	Smoat
Bryan	Guggenheim	Oliver	Stephenson
Clark, Wyo.	Hitchcock	Penrose	Stone
Crane	Kenyon	Percy	Sutherland
Curtis	Lodge	Polindexter	Taylor
Davis	Lorimer	Rayner	Tillman
du Pont	McCumber	Richardson	Works

So the bill was passed.

Mr. BACON. I ask that the bill as amended and as it passed the Senate be printed in the RECORD. It is not in any one place in its entirety. I ask that it may be printed immediately following or preceding the vote—one or the other.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, that order will be entered.

The bill as it passed the Senate is as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That on and after the 1st day of January, 1912, the articles hereinafter enumerated, described, and provided for shall, when imported from any foreign country into the United States or into any of its possessions (except the Philippine Islands and the islands of Guam and Tutuila), be subject to the payment of duties at the rates hereinafter provided; that is to say:

1. On cotton thread and carded yarn, combed yarn, warps or warp yarn, whether on beams or in bundles, skeins, or cops, or in any other form, except spool thread of cotton, crochet, darning, and embroidery cottons, hereinafter provided for, on all numbers up to and including No. 50, 10 per cent ad valorem; on all numbers above No. 50 and up

to and including No. 100, 15 per cent ad valorem; on all numbers above No. 100, 20 per cent ad valorem. On cotton card laps, roping, sliver, or roving, 10 per cent ad valorem. On cotton waste and flocks, manufactured or otherwise advanced in value, 5 per cent ad valorem.

2. On spool thread of cotton, crochet, darning, and embroidery cottons, on spools, reels, or balls, or in skeins, cones, or tubes, or in any other form, 15 per cent ad valorem.

3. On cotton cloth, not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, printed, or mercerized, containing yarn the highest number of which shall not exceed No. 50, 15 per cent ad valorem; containing yarn the highest number of which shall exceed No. 50 and shall not exceed No. 100, 20 per cent ad valorem; containing yarn the highest number of which shall exceed No. 100, 25 per cent ad valorem. On cotton cloth, when bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, printed, or mercerized, containing yarn the highest number of which shall not exceed No. 50, 20 per cent ad valorem; containing yarn the highest number of which shall exceed No. 50 and shall not exceed No. 100, 25 per cent ad valorem; containing yarn the highest number of which shall exceed No. 100, 30 per cent ad valorem.

4. The term cotton cloth, or cloth, wherever used in the paragraphs of this act, unless otherwise specially provided for, shall be held to include all woven fabrics of cotton, in the piece or cut in lengths, whether figured, fancy, or plain, and shall not include any article, finished or unfinished, made from cotton cloth. In the ascertainment of the value, upon which the duties imposed upon cotton cloth are made to depend, the entire fabric and all parts thereof shall be included.

5. On cloth composed of cotton or other vegetable fiber and silk, whether known as silk-striped sleeve linings, silk stripes, or otherwise, of which cotton or other vegetable fiber is the component material of chief value, and on tracing cloth, 30 per cent ad valorem; on cotton cloth filled or coated, all oilcloths (except silk oilcloths and oilcloths for floors), and cotton window holland, 25 per cent ad valorem; on waterproof cloth composed of cotton or other vegetable fiber, whether composed in part of India rubber or otherwise, 25 per cent ad valorem.

6. On all handkerchiefs or mufflers composed of cotton, whether in the piece or otherwise and whether finished or unfinished, 30 per cent ad valorem.

7. On clothing, ready-made, and articles of wearing apparel of every description, composed of cotton or other vegetable fiber, or of which cotton or other vegetable fiber is the component material of chief value, made up or manufactured, wholly or in part, by the tailor, seamstress, or manufacturer, and not otherwise specially provided for in this act, 30 per cent ad valorem; on shirt collars and cuffs, of which cotton is the component material of chief value, 25 per cent ad valorem.

8. On plushes, velvets, velveteens, corduroys, and all pile fabrics, cut or uncut, whether or not the pile covers the entire surface; any of the foregoing composed of cotton or other vegetable fiber, except flax, and on manufactures or articles in any form, including such as are commonly known as bias dress facings or skirt bindings, made or cut from plushes, velvets, velveteens, corduroys, or other pile fabrics composed of cotton or other vegetable fiber, 30 per cent ad valorem.

9. On curtains, table covers, and all articles manufactured of cotton chenille, or of which cotton chenille is the component material of chief value, tapestries, and other Jacquard figured upholstery goods, composed wholly or in chief value of cotton or other vegetable fiber; on any of the foregoing, in the piece or otherwise, 35 per cent ad valorem.

10. On stockings, hose and half-hose, made on knitting machines or frames, composed of cotton or other vegetable fiber, and not otherwise specially provided for in this act, 20 per cent ad valorem.

11. On stockings, hose and half-hose, selvaged, fashioned, narrowed, or shaped wholly or in part by knitting machines or frames, or knit by hand, including such as are commercially known as seamless stockings, hose and half-hose, and clocked stockings, hose and half-hose, on all of the above composed of cotton or other vegetable fiber, finished or unfinished, 40 per cent ad valorem. On men's and boys' cotton gloves, knitted or woven, 35 per cent ad valorem.

12. On shirts and drawers, pants, vests, union suits, combination suits, tights, sweaters, corset covers and all underwear of every description, made wholly or in part on knitting machines or frames, or knit by hand, finished or unfinished, not including stockings, hose, and half-hose, composed of cotton or other vegetable fiber, 30 per cent ad valorem.

13. On bandings, beltings, bindings, bone casings, cords, garters, ribbons, tire fabric or fabric suitable for use in pneumatic tires, suspenders and braces, tapes, tubing, and webs or webbing, any of the foregoing made of cotton or other vegetable fiber, or of which cotton or other vegetable fiber is the component material of chief value, whether composed in part of India rubber or otherwise, and not embroidered by hand or machinery, spindle banding, woven, braided, or twisted lamp, stove, or candle wicking made of cotton or other vegetable fiber, loom harness, healds, or collets made of cotton or other vegetable fiber, or of which cotton or other vegetable fiber is the component material of chief value, boot, shoe, and corset lacings made of cotton or other vegetable fiber, and labels, for garments or other articles, composed of cotton or other vegetable fiber, 25 per cent ad valorem; on belting for machinery made of cotton or other vegetable fiber and India rubber, or of which cotton or other vegetable fiber is the component material of chief value, 15 per cent ad valorem.

14. On cotton table damask, and manufactures of cotton table damask, or of which cotton table damask is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for in this act, 25 per cent ad valorem.

15. On towels, dollies, bath mats, quilts, blankets, polishing cloths, mop cloths, wash rags, sheets, and batting, any of the foregoing made of cotton, or of which cotton is the component material of chief value, 25 per cent ad valorem.

16. On all articles made from cotton cloth, whether finished or unfinished, and all manufactures of cotton or of which cotton is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for in this act, 30 per cent ad valorem.

17. On all machines and parts of machines, used for carding, drawing, slubbing, roving, spinning, doubling, weaving, and knitting cotton, and all other machines and parts of machines used in the manufacture of cotton goods, 30 per cent ad valorem.

SEC. 2. The act approved August 5, 1909, entitled "An act to provide revenue, equalize duties, and encourage the industries of the United States, and for other purposes," is hereby amended by striking out all of Schedule A thereof, being paragraphs 1 to 83, inclusive, and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

#### "SCHEDULE A. CHEMICALS, OILS, AND PAINTS.

"1. Acids. Acetic or pyroligneous acid, not exceeding the specific gravity of 1.047, 10 per cent ad valorem; exceeding the specific gravity of 1.047, 15 per cent ad valorem; acetic anhydride, 10 per cent ad va-



lorem; boracic acid, 60 per cent ad valorem; chromic acid, 10 per cent ad valorem; citric acid, 15 per cent ad valorem; lactic acid, containing not over 40 per cent by weight of actual lactic acid, 15 per cent ad valorem; containing over 40 per cent by weight of actual lactic acid, 25 per cent ad valorem; oxalic acid, 25 per cent ad valorem; salicylic acid, 20 per cent ad valorem; sulphuric acid, or oil of vitriol, not specially provided for in this section, 5 per cent ad valorem; tannic acid or tannin, 50 per cent ad valorem; boric acid, 20 per cent ad valorem; tartaric acid, 20 per cent ad valorem; all other acids not specially provided for in this section, 20 per cent ad valorem.

"2. Vegetable, animal, or mineral objects immersed or placed in, or saturated with, alcohol, not specially provided for in this section, 35 per cent ad valorem; all other alcoholic compounds not specially provided for in this section, 50 per cent ad valorem.

"3. Alkalies, alkaloids, distilled oils, essential oils, expressed oils, rendered oils, and all combinations of the foregoing, and all chemical compounds, mixtures, and salts, and all greases not specially provided for in this section, 20 per cent; chemical compounds, mixtures, and salts containing alcohol or in the preparation of which alcohol is used, and not specially provided for in this section, 40 per cent ad valorem.

"4. Alumina, hydrate of, or refined bauxite, containing not more than 64 per cent of alumina, 15 per cent; containing more than 64 per cent of alumina, 5 per cent ad valorem. Alum, alum cake, patent alum, sulphate of alumina, and aluminous cake, containing not more than 15 per cent of alumina and not more than three-tenths of 1 per cent of iron oxide, 20 per cent; alum, alum cake, patent alum, sulphate of alumina, and aluminous cake, containing more than 15 per cent of alumina or not more than three-tenths of 1 per cent of iron oxide, 30 per cent ad valorem.

"5. Ammonia, carbonate of, 25 per cent; muriate of, or sal ammoniac, 10 per cent; liquid anhydrous, 30 per cent ad valorem.

"6. Argols or crude tartar or wine lees crude, 5 per cent; tartars and lees crystals, or partly refined argols, containing not more than 90 per cent of bitartrate of potash, and tartrate of soda or potassa, or Rochelle salts, 20 per cent; containing more than 90 per cent of bitartrate of potash, 20 per cent; cream of tartar and patent tartar, 40 per cent ad valorem.

"7. Blacking of all kinds, 20 per cent ad valorem; creams and preparations for cleaning or polishing boots and shoes, 20 per cent ad valorem.

"8. Bleaching powder or chloride of lime, 20 per cent ad valorem.

"9. Blue vitriol or sulphate of copper, 3 per cent ad valorem.

"10. Charcoal in any form, not specially provided for in this act; bone char, suitable for use in decolorizing sugars; and blood char, 15 per cent ad valorem.

"11. Borax, 10 per cent; borates of lime, soda, or other borate material not otherwise provided for in this section, 14 per cent ad valorem.

"12. Camphor, refined and synthetic camphor, 15 per cent ad valorem.

"13. Chalk, when ground, bolted, precipitated naturally or artificially, or otherwise prepared, whether in the form of cubes, blocks, sticks, or disks, or otherwise, including tailors', billiard, red, or French chalk, 25 per cent; manufactures of chalk, not specially provided for in this section, 20 per cent ad valorem.

"14. Chloroform, 5 per cent ad valorem.

"15. Coal-tar dyes or colors, not specially provided for in this section, 20 per cent ad valorem; all other products or preparations of coal tar, not colors or dyes and not medicinal, not specially provided for in this section, 15 per cent ad valorem.

"16. Cobalt, oxide of, 20 per cent ad valorem.

"17. Collodion and all compounds of pyroxylin or of other cellulose esters, whether known as celluloid or by any other name, 35 per cent; if in blocks, sheets, rods, tubes, or other forms, not polished, wholly or partly, and not made up into finished or partly finished articles, 35 per cent; if polished, wholly or partly, or if finished or partly finished articles, except moving-picture films, of which collodion or any compound of pyroxylin or of other cellulose esters, by whatever name known, is the component material of chief value, 40 per cent ad valorem.

"18. Coloring for brandy, wine, beer, or other liquors, 35 per cent ad valorem.

"19. Copperas, or sulphate of iron, 3 per cent ad valorem.

"20. Drugs, such as barks, beans, berries, balsams, buds, bulbs, bulbous roots, excrescences, fruits, flowers, dried fibers, dried insects, grains, gums and gum resin, herbs, leaves, lichens, mosses, nuts, nutgalls, roots, stems, spices, vegetables, seeds (aromatic, not garden seeds), seeds of morbid growth, weeds, and woods used expressly for dyeing or tanning; any of the foregoing which are natural and uncompounded drugs and not edible, and not specially provided for in this section, but which are advanced in value or condition by any process or treatment whatever beyond that essential to the proper packing of the drugs and the prevention of decay or deterioration pending manufacture, 10 per cent ad valorem; *Provided*, That no article containing alcohol, or in the preparation of which alcohol is used, shall be classified for duty in this paragraph.

"21. Ethers: Sulphuric, 25 per cent; spirits of nitrous ether, 25 per cent; fruit ethers, oils, or essences, 100 per cent; ethers of all kinds not specially provided for in this section, 30 per cent; ethyl chloride, 20 per cent ad valorem.

"22. Extracts and decoctions of logwood and other dyewoods, and extracts of bark, such as are commonly used for dyeing or tanning, not specially provided for in this section, 10 per cent; extract of nutgalls, aqueous, 10 per cent; extract of Persian berries, 15 per cent; chlorophyll, 15 per cent; extracts of quebracho, not exceeding in density 28° Baumé, 10 per cent; exceeding in density 28° Baumé, 15 per cent; extracts of hemlock bark, 15 per cent; extracts of sumac, 10 per cent; and of woods other than dyewoods, not specially provided for in this section, 20 per cent; all extracts of vegetable origin suitable for dyeing, coloring, staining, or tanning, not containing alcohol and not medicinal, and not specially provided for in this section, 10 per cent ad valorem.

"23. Gelatin, glue, isinglass, or fish glue, including agar-agar, or Japanese isinglass, and all fish bladders and fish sounds other than crude or dried or salted for preservation only, valued at not above 10 cents per pound, 25 per cent; valued at above 10 cents per pound and not above 35 cents per pound, 20 per cent; valued above 35 cents per pound, 35 per cent ad valorem; gelatin in sheets, emulsions, and all manufactures of gelatin, or of which gelatin is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for in this section, 25 per cent ad valorem; glue size, 20 per cent ad valorem.

"24. Glycerin, crude, not purified, 10 per cent ad valorem, refined, 10 per cent ad valorem.

"25. Indigo extracts or pastes, 5 per cent ad valorem; indigo, carmined, 10 per cent ad valorem.

"26. Ink and ink powders, 20 per cent ad valorem.

"27. Iodine, resublimed, 5 per cent ad valorem.

"28. Iodoform, 15 per cent ad valorem.

"29. Licorice, extracts of, in paste, rolls, or other forms, 15 per cent ad valorem.

"30. Chiclé, 20 per cent ad valorem.

"31. Magnesia, and carbonate of, medicinal, 35 per cent ad valorem; calcined, medicinal, 35 per cent ad valorem; sulphate of, or Epsom salts, 35 per cent ad valorem.

"32. Alizarin assistant, sulpho-ricinoleic acid, and ricinoleic acid and soaps containing castor oil, or any of the foregoing in whatever form, in the manufacture of which 50 per cent or more of castor oil is used, 40 per cent ad valorem; in the manufacture of which less than 50 per cent of castor oil is used, 35 per cent ad valorem. All other alizarin assistants and all soluble greases used in processes of softening, dyeing, or finishing, not specially provided for in this section, 25 per cent ad valorem.

"33. Castor oil, 25 per cent ad valorem.

"34. Cod-liver oil, 20 per cent ad valorem.

"35. Flaxseed, linseed, and poppy-seed oil, raw, boiled, or oxydized, 20 per cent ad valorem.

"36. Fusel oil, or amylic alcohol, 20 per cent ad valorem.

"37. Hempseed oil, 25 per cent ad valorem; rapeseed oil, 15 per cent ad valorem.

"38. Olive oil, not specially provided for in this section, 30 per cent ad valorem; in bottles, jars, kegs, tins, or other packages, containing less than 5 gallons each, 25 per cent ad valorem.

"39. Peppermint oil, 5 per cent.

"40. Seal, herring, whale, and other fish oil, including sod oil, not specially provided for in this section, 20 per cent.

"41. Opium, crude or unmanufactured and not adulterated, containing 9 per cent and over of morphia, 30 per cent; opium of the same composition, dried, powdered, or otherwise advanced beyond the condition of crude or unmanufactured, 30 per cent; morphia or morphine, sulphate of, 25 per cent ad valorem; all alkaloids of opium and salts and esters thereof, 40 per cent ad valorem; cocaine, ecgonine, and all salts and derivatives of the same, 70 per cent; coca leaves, 30 per cent; aqueous extract of opium for medicinal uses, and tincture of, as laudanum and other liquid preparations of opium, not specially provided for in this section, 30 per cent; opium containing less than 9 per cent of morphia, 60 per cent; but preparations of opium deposited in bonded warehouses shall not be removed therefrom without payment of duties, and such duties shall not be refunded: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to repeal or in any manner impair or affect the provisions of an act entitled 'An act to prohibit the importation and use of opium for other than medicinal purposes,' approved February 9, 1909.

"42. Baryta, sulphate of, or barytes, including barytes earth, unmanufactured, 45 per cent; manufactured, 40 per cent.

"43. Blues, such as Berlin, Prussian, Chinese, and all others, containing ferrocyanide of iron, in pulp, dry, or ground in or mixed with oil or water, 30 per cent.

"44. Blanc fixe, or artificial sulphate of barytes, and satin white, or artificial sulphate of lime, 30 per cent.

"45. Black, made from bone, ivory, or vegetable substance, by whatever name known, including bone black and lampblack, dry or ground in oil or water, 20 per cent.

"46. Chrome yellow, chrome green, and all other chromium colors in the manufacture of which lead and bichromate of potash or soda are used, in pulp, dry, or ground in or mixed with oil or water, 20 per cent.

"47. Ochre and ochery earths, sienna and sienna earths, and umber and umber earths, not specially provided for in this section, when crude or not powdered, washed, or pulverized, 8 per cent; if powdered, washed, or pulverized, 35 per cent; if ground in oil or water, 15 per cent.

"48. Orange mineral, 45 per cent.

"49. Red lead, 50 per cent.

"50. Ultramarine blue, whether dry, in pulp, or mixed with water, and wash blue containing ultramarine, 25 per cent.

"51. Varnishes, including so-called gold size or japan, 20 per cent; enamel paints made with varnish, 25 per cent; spirit varnish containing 5 per cent or more of methyl alcohol, 50 per cent; spirit varnish containing more than 5 per cent of methyl alcohol, 100 per cent ad valorem.

"52. Vermilion reds, containing quicksilver, dry or ground in oil or water, 10 per cent ad valorem; when not containing quicksilver, but made of lead or containing lead, 20 per cent ad valorem.

"53. White lead and white pigment containing lead dry or in pulp or ground or mixed with oil, 30 per cent ad valorem.

"54. Whiting and Paris white, dry, 30 per cent ad valorem; ground in oil or putty, 40 per cent ad valorem.

"55. Zinc, oxide of, and white pigment containing zinc, but not containing lead, dry, 10 per cent ad valorem; ground in oil, 15 per cent ad valorem; sulfid of zinc, white, or white sulfid of zinc, 30 per cent ad valorem; chloride of zinc and sulphate of zinc, 30 per cent ad valorem.

"56. All paints, colors, pigments, stains, lakes, crayons, including charcoal crayons or fusains, smalts, and frosting, whether crude or dry or mixed or ground with water or oil, or with solutions other than oil, not otherwise specially provided for, 25 per cent ad valorem; all glazes, fluxes, enamels, and colors used only in the manufacture of ceramic, enameled, and glass articles, 25 per cent ad valorem; all paints, colors, and pigments, commonly known as artists' paints or colors, whether in tubes, pans, cakes, or other forms, 25 per cent ad valorem.

"57. Paris green and London purple, 10 per cent ad valorem.

"58. Lead: Acetate of, white, 40 per cent ad valorem; brown, gray, or yellow, 30 per cent ad valorem; nitrate of, 30 per cent ad valorem; litharge, 40 per cent ad valorem.

"59. Phosphorus, 30 per cent ad valorem.

"60. Bichromate and chromate of potash, 35 per cent ad valorem.

"61. Caustic potash, or hydrate of, refined, in sticks or rolls, 10 per cent ad valorem; chlorate of potash, 20 per cent ad valorem.

"62. Hydriodate, iodide, and iodate of potash, 10 per cent ad valorem.

"63. Nitrate of potash, or saltpeter, refined, 10 per cent ad valorem.

"64. Prussiate of potash, red or yellow, 30 per cent ad valorem; cyanide of potassium, 10 per cent ad valorem.

"65. Medicinal preparations containing alcohol, or in the preparation of which alcohol is used, not specially provided for in this section, 45 per cent ad valorem; calomel, corrosive sublimate, and other mercurial medicinal preparations, 25 per cent ad valorem; all other

medicinal preparations not specially provided for in this section, 20 per cent ad valorem: *Provided*, That chemicals, drugs, medicinal, and similar substances, whether dutiable or free, imported in capsules, pills, tablets, lozenges, troches, or similar forms, and intended for medicinal purposes, shall be dutiable at not less than the rate imposed by this section on medicinal preparations.

"66. Plasters, healing or curative, of all kinds, and courtplaster, 20 per cent ad valorem.

"67. Perfumery, including cologne and other toilet waters, articles of perfumery, whether in sachets or otherwise, and all preparations used as applications to the hair, mouth, teeth, or skin, such as cosmetics, dentifrices, including tooth soaps, pastes, including theatrical grease paints and pastes, pomades, powders, and other toilet articles, all the foregoing: If containing alcohol, or in the manufacture or preparation of which alcohol is used, 60 per cent ad valorem; if not containing alcohol, or in the manufacture or preparation of which alcohol is not used, 50 per cent ad valorem; floral or flower waters, containing no alcohol, not specially provided for in this section, 15 per cent ad valorem.

"68. Santonin, and all salts thereof, containing 80 per cent or over of santonin, 5 per cent ad valorem.

"69. Castile soap, 10 per cent ad valorem; medicinal or medicated soaps, 50 per cent ad valorem; fancy or perfumed toilet soaps, 35 per cent ad valorem; all other soaps not specially provided for in this section, 15 per cent ad valorem.

"70. Bicarbonate of soda or supercarbonate of soda, or saleratus and other alkalis containing 50 per cent or more of bicarbonate of soda, 15 per cent ad valorem.

"71. Bichromate and chromate of soda, 35 per cent ad valorem.

"72. Crystal carbonate of soda, or concentrated soda crystals, or monohydrate or sesquicarbonate, 10 per cent ad valorem; chlorate of soda, 15 per cent ad valorem.

"73. Hydrate of or caustic soda, 12 per cent ad valorem; nitrite of soda, 30 per cent ad valorem; yellow prussiate of soda, 25 per cent ad valorem; sulphide of soda, containing not more than 35 per cent of soda, 10 per cent ad valorem; and hyposulphite of soda, 20 per cent ad valorem; sulphide of soda, concentrated or containing more than 35 per cent of soda, 45 per cent ad valorem.

"74. Salsoda or soda crystals, not concentrated, 20 per cent ad valorem.

"75. Soda ash, 20 per cent ad valorem; arseniate of soda, 25 per cent ad valorem.

"76. Silicate of soda or other alkaline silicate, 25 per cent ad valorem.

"77. Sulphate of soda, or salt cake, or niter cake, 8 per cent ad valorem.

"78. Moss and seagrass, eel grass, and seaweed, if manufactured or dyed, 8 per cent ad valorem.

"79. Sponges, 15 per cent ad valorem; manufactures of sponges, or of which sponge is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for in this section, 20 per cent ad valorem.

"80. Strychnia or strychnine, and all salts thereof, 25 per cent ad valorem.

"81. Sulphur, refined, 12 per cent ad valorem; sublimed, or flowers of sulphur, 10 per cent ad valorem.

"82. Sumac, ground, 10 per cent ad valorem.

"83. Vanillin, 65 per cent ad valorem."

SEC. 3. That on and after the day when this act shall go into effect all goods, wares, and merchandise previously imported and hereinbefore enumerated, described, and provided for, for which no entry has been made, and all such goods, wares, and merchandise previously entered without payment of duty and under bond for warehousing, transportation, or any other purpose, for which no permit of delivery to the importer or his agent has been issued, shall be subjected to no other duty upon the entry or withdrawal thereof than the duty which would be imposed if such goods, wares, or merchandise were imported on or after that date: *Provided, however*, That if the duties above provided to be collected and paid shall, as to any article or articles, be greater than that provided to be paid by the present existing law less 30 per cent, then in every such case the duty or duties which are hereby levied and which shall be collected and paid on said article or articles shall be a sum equal to the duties provided to be levied, collected, and paid by the present existing law less 30 per cent and not greater.

SEC. 4. That the act approved August 5, 1909, entitled "An act to provide revenue, equalize duties, and encourage the industries of the United States, and for other purposes," is hereby amended by striking out paragraph 121 of Schedule C thereof and inserting the following:

"121. Beams, girders, joists, angles, car-truck channels, T. T. columns and posts, or parts or sections of columns and posts, deck and bulb beams and building forms, together with all other structural shapes of iron or steel, whether plain, punched, or fitted for use, or whether assembled and manufactured, one-quarter of 1 cent per pound."

The said Schedule C in the act aforesaid, being paragraphs 117 to 199, both inclusive, is hereby further amended as follows, to wit:

"From and after the passage of this act there shall be levied, collected, and paid upon the articles mentioned in paragraphs 117 to 151, inclusive, 159 to 163, inclusive, and 171 of said Schedule C, when imported from any foreign country into the United States, or into any of its possessions (except the Philippine Islands and the islands of Guam and Tutuila), 60 per cent only of the rates of duty which are in and by said paragraphs of said schedule prescribed; but the foregoing shall not apply to paragraph 121, which is hereinbefore repealed and a substitute reenacted therefor."

That from and after the passage of this act there shall be levied, collected, and paid upon the articles mentioned in paragraphs 152 to 158, inclusive, 164 to 170, inclusive, 172 to 199, inclusive, of said Schedule C, when imported from any foreign country into the United States or into any of its possessions (except the Philippine Islands and the islands of Guam and Tutuila), 70 per cent only of the rates of duty which are in and by said paragraphs of said schedule prescribed: *Provided, however*, That if any article embraced in said schedule shall by an act of Congress passed by the Sixty-second Congress, second session, be placed on the free list, this act shall not apply thereto.

SEC. 5. That the articles mentioned in the following paragraph, the growth, product, or manufacture of the Dominion of Canada, when imported therefrom into the United States or any of its possessions (except the Philippine Islands and the islands of Guam and Tutuila), shall be exempt from duty, namely:

Coal, bituminous, round, and run of mine, including bituminous coal such as will not pass through a three-quarter inch screen: *Provided*, That the articles in the paragraph enumerated, the product, growth, or manufacture of the Dominion of Canada, shall be exempt from duty whenever the President of the United States shall have sat-

isfactory evidence, and shall make proclamation that the articles in this paragraph enumerated, the product, growth, or manufacture of the United States, or any of its possessions (except the Philippine Islands and the islands of Guam and Tutuila), are admitted into the Dominion of Canada free of duty.

SEC. 6. That all acts and parts of acts in conflict with the provisions of this act be, and the same are, in so far as they conflict with this act, hereby repealed. This act shall take effect and be in force on and after the first day of January, 1912.

#### ENROLLED BILL SIGNED.

A message from the House of Representatives, by J. C. South, its Chief Clerk, announced that the Speaker of the House had signed the enrolled bill (H. R. 4413) to place on the free list agricultural implements, cotton bagging, cotton ties, leather, boots and shoes, fence wire, meats, cereals, flour, bread, timber, lumber, sewing machines, salt, and other articles, and it was thereupon signed by the Vice President.

#### PRINTING FOR COMMITTEE ON PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS.

Mr. HEYBURN, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, reported the following resolution (S. Res. 139), which was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Privileges and Elections, or any subcommittee thereof, be, and is hereby, authorized to have printed such hearings or other matter as may be deemed necessary in connection with subjects to be considered by said committee during the Sixty-second Congress.

#### PUBLIC BUILDING AT NEWARK, OHIO.

Mr. PENROSE. I move that the Senate adjourn.

Mr. WARREN. Will the Senator withhold that motion for a moment?

Mr. PENROSE. I withhold the motion.

Mr. WARREN. I am directed by the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, to which was referred the bill (H. R. 13276) to provide for the disposal of the present Federal building site at Newark, Ohio, and for the purchase of a new site for such building, to report it without amendment. I call the attention of the junior Senator from Ohio [Mr. POMERENE] to it.

Mr. POMERENE. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### PUBLIC BUILDING AT LYNCHBURG, VA.

Mr. SWANSON. I am directed by the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, to which was referred the bill (H. R. 13391) to increase the cost limit of the public building at Lynchburg, Va., to report it without amendment, and I ask unanimous consent for its present consideration.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. PENROSE. I move that the Senate adjourn.

The motion was agreed to, and (at 4 o'clock and 58 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Friday, August 18, 1911, at 12 o'clock meridian.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, August 17, 1911.

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Henry N. Couden, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Our Father in heaven, strengthen, we beseech Thee, our faith in the eternal verities, that we may not become completely absorbed in the things which are temporal, that we may have great thoughts and do noble deeds, and thus build for ourselves a character which shall stand the test of time and leave behind us a record worthy of all emulation, in the spirit of the Lord Jesus Christ. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

#### THE RECORD.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I desire to suggest a correction in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. MANN. On yesterday the gentleman from West-Virginia [Mr. LITTLEPAGE] asked and obtained leave to extend his remarks in the RECORD. His remarks are extended in the RECORD and interlarded with the remarks 14 times occurs the word "applause," and once occurs the words "loud applause." The remarks were not delivered in the House.